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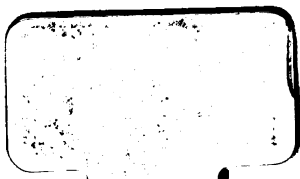
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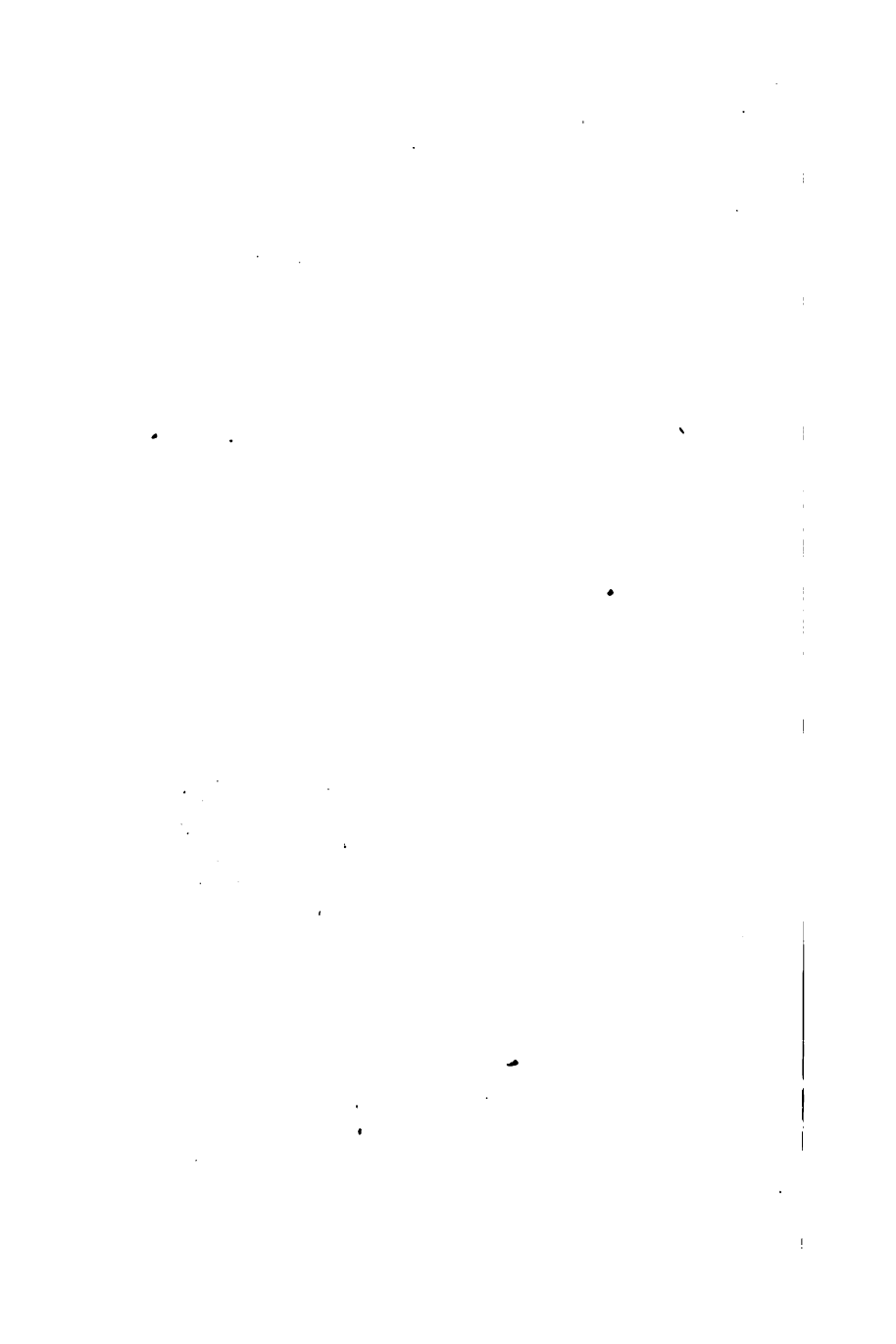
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HENRY'S JUNIOR
DICTATION LESSONS
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HENRY'S

JUNIOR DICTATION LESSONS.

BY

JOSEPH FERNANDEZ, B.A.,

AUTHOR OF "HENRY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY," "HENRY'S OUTLINES
OF ENGLISH HISTORY," ETC., ETC.

THIRD THOUSAND.



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PREFACE.

SINCE the publication of HENRY'S DICTATION LESSONS, a demand has arisen for a book on the same plan, but with *simpler lessons*.

The Author has now the pleasure to publish such a work, containing 175 exercises on more than 2000 words of from *one* to *three* syllables, special attention being given to those which are most likely to be mis-spelt or misapplied.

IN HENRY'S JUNIOR DICTATION LESSONS the words are printed in distinct type at the top of the page, with simple definitions, so that they may be *learned* as a spelling lesson in the old style, *written* as an exercise in the sentences, or from dictation. By the present plan they *see* the words apart, as well as in connection with the sentences, and learn them through the eye, before being called upon to write them.

HENRY'S

JUNIOR DICTATION LESSONS.

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON I.

Ache , a pain.	Ail , to be ill.
Add , to add up.	Ape , a four-handed animal.
Adze , a cooper's tool.	Arch , part of a circle.
Age , how old.	Art , skill.
Aim , a mark.	Aunt , a mother or father's sister.
Aisle , a church passage.	Awe , fear, dread.
Ale , malt liquor.	Axe , a chopping-tool.

THE little boy had the ear-ache, and his aunt placed a bandage on it.

It adds to his pain that he had cut his leg before, either with an adze, or an axe.

He was only ten years of age, and had not ailed anything before.

When his leg was well, they gave him ale, to help him to eat more food.

The dog crept into the church aisle, and staid under the seat of his master.

He was filled with awe, when he heard the singing, and was glad to get out again.

The arch was built with great skill by the builder, who was master of his art.

The ape amused the people by his tricks.

The aim of the master was to impress truth on the minds of the pupils.

LESSON II.

Babe, a little child.
 Badge, a mark.
 Bait, a temptation.
 Beach, the sea shore.
 Beau, a fine person.
 Beat, to strike.
 Bleach, to make white.
 Blind, unable to see.
 Blight, to wither.
 Blithe, gay, cheerful.
 Blood, the life fluid.
 Blue, a colour.
 Boast, to brag.

Boat, a rowing vessel.
 Bowl, to push along.
 Bough, part of a tree.
 Bright, fine, clean.
 Breathe, to draw in air.
 Brief, short.
 Broach, to open.
 Brogue, a bad accent.
 Bruise, to hurt.
 Browse, to feed on.
 Build, to erect.
 Buy, to purchase.
 Buoy, a sea-mark.

The story of the babes in the wood is very pretty.

The man who kept the boat has a badge, and looks quite a beau, as he stands on the beach.

We put baits on hooks, to catch small fish, and when we catch them, find that their blood is cold.

The blind man beat his dog, so as to bruise him. So he could not boast of being kind to him.

They bleach linen by laying it on grass.

The frost blights the tender buds, but the birds are as blithe as in fine weather.

I shall buy a piece of ground to build a house, large enough to breathe in.

I cannot get breath in a brief time when I have run round the bay.

We bowl our hoops on bright mornings, under the boughs of trees, where the sheep browse.

The man paints the buoy of a blue colour, that it may be seen a long way.

We knew the man was Irish by his brogue, when he came to broach the barrel of beer.

The Britons bruised the woad plant, and stained themselves blue.

LESSON III.

Calf, the young of a cow.
 Calm, quiet.
 Carve, to cut.
 Catch, to lay hold of.
 Chaff, cut hay or straw.
 Chair, a seat.
 Chaise, a carriage.
 Chalk, a white earth.
 Chance, what may happen.
 Chasm, a deep gap.

Chief, principal.
 Child, a young person.
 Chime, to ring bells.
 Chirp, to sing as a bird.
 Choice, power to choose.
 Chord, the line of an arc.
 Church, a place of worship.
 Clean, free from dirt.
 Cleanse, to make clean.
 Cleave, to stick to.

The farmer had a calf whose chief food was chaff, and it was as quiet as a child.

The calm day aids us to catch the chimes of the church bells, a long way off.

The mayor sat in a high chair to carve the beef, in which he soon made a chasm.

The horse ran away and broke the chaise, but was caught without hurting himself.

Ruth said that she would cleave to Naomi, when she left Moab for the Holy Land.

The frost had caused the chalk to fall down, which left a deep chasm in the chalk-pit.

By what men call chance, the workmen had just moved from under the cliff.

The robin sits on the fallen chalk, and chirps, as if he liked to see the change.

The man who made the plans, drew a chord from one end of the arc to the other.

The master gave them a choice of two books, as a reward for their clean hands and faces.

He hoped to make his own pupils more careful to cleanse their hands and faces.

The master gave the pupils a choice of two half holidays, or one whole day.

LESSON IV.

Cleft, a crevice.
Cliff, a high rock.
Cling, to hold tightly.
Cloud, a body of vapour.
Cloak, an outer dress.
Clothe, to cover.
Clown, a comic actor.
Clutch, to seize
Coach, a large carriage.
Coals, black minerals.

Coat, part of dress.
Coin, stamped money.
Colt, a young horse.
Comb, to dress the hair.
Coomb, four bushels.
Copse, a thicket.
Couch, a soft seat.
Cough, a spasm of the lungs.
Could, part. of can.
Cowl, a hood.

The hunter was falling, but caught his stick in the cleft of a rock, and was saved.

In going up Mont Blanc, we must cling to each other, as the cliffs are steep.

The clouds hung over the valley like a cloak, and over the hill sides, which were clothed with trees.

The silly sailor said that he saw a mermaid comb her hair, as he sat on the deck.

The clown, to make fun, clutches hold of the tail of the horse, in the circus.

The man who sold coals, went to church in a coach, when his child was married.

He had on a new coat, and threw coin among the girls at the church door.

The carter gave the colt a coomb of oats to eat, in four months

We went into the copse, when the sun was shining, and made a couch of dry leaves.

The poor man was ill with a bad cough, caught by getting wet, when he could not change his clothes.

The monks in other countries, often wear an ugly cowl or hood over their heads. They also shave the hair from the crown of their head.

LESSON V.

Course, a way, or distance.
 Court, a yard, an inclosure.
 Crab, a shell-fish.
 Crack, to break open.
 Crawl, to move as a reptile.
 Creak, to make a noise.
 Crease, a fold.
 Crest, a coat of arms.

Crew, people of a ship.
 Cringe, to be in fear.
 Crouch, to bend down.
 Croak, to cry as a frog.
 Croup, a throat disease.
 Cruise, a short voyage.
 Crumb, a morsel.
 Crutch, a support.

The race-course was three miles long; and much of it was coarse and uneven ground.

In the court yard, some crabs were crawling about, which were brought there for sale.

The shell of one, was cracked by the fisherman in the cruise, before the crew came home.

We knew the wind was coming on, by the creak of the cords in the rigging.

The coat had been folded so badly, that it was full of creases, down the back and sides.

The crest was at first only a badge, to tell one knight or noble from another.

The beggar was bowed down with age, so that he seemed to cringe, when he only crouched with age.

The frogs croak in the ponds and marshes, when the rain is coming.

The little robin came into the house in the winter to pick up crumbs.

The lady was much afraid, when her child had the croup in the night.

People who are lame, often use a crutch or stick, to help them to walk.

LESSON VI.

Dart, a pointed weapon.

Dark, not light.

Daub, to smear.

Daunt, to frighten.

Dawn, break of day.

Deaf, unable to hear.

Dearth, a famine.

Death, end of life.

Dear, valuable.

Debt, what is due, or owing.

Deed, a thing done.

Deem, to think.

Deep, low down.

Deign, to condescend.

Delve, to dig.

Dense, thick, close.

Depth, deepness.

Die, to lose life.

Dirge, a funeral song.

Dire, dreadful.

Darts and arrows were used, before firearms and cannons were known.

Indians and other savages daub their faces, that they may daunt their foes : so did the Britons.

The hour before dawn is often chosen for an attack, when it is more dark than at any other time.

The prince deigned to speak loudly, because the old woman was deaf, and near her death.

Dearth was felt many times in England in old times, when dire famine ruled

Debt is a source of trouble to all debtors, and a great cause of vexation to creditors.

The corn was dear, the ground hard to delve, and the depth of the soil not great.

It was covered with a dense forest, and trees with deep roots, had to be dug up, or burnt down.

The deed was signed a few days before, as they thought he would die.

Music, which was deemed fit for the funeral dirge, was named in the will.

The depth of the water was not so great as it was stated to be.

LESSON VII.

Ditch, a trench.
 Doat, to be very fond.
 Dodge, a trick.
 Doubt, unbelief.
 Dough, unbaked bread.
 Doze, to sleep lightly.
 Drain, a water-course.
 Drawl, to speak slowly.
 Dread, to be in fear.

Dream, thoughts in sleep.
 Drench, to make very wet.
 Droll, funny.
 Dross, scum of metal.
 Drudge, to work hard.
 Dumb, who cannot speak.
 Dusk, rather dark.
 Dwarf, a little person.
 Dwell, to live with.

A ditch was dug round the field to drain it, as in damp weather, it was drenched with water.

The father doats on his son, who is a droll child, and as full of dodges as a monkey.

The second message threw a doubt on the first, as it was quite of another kind.

If the dough does not rise, the yeast is bad, and good housewives dread bad bread.

The poet fell into a doze, and dreamed of the poem of Kubla Khan.

The blind man could drawl out a few words, but the dumb woman could not speak at all.

The dwarf chose to dwell in a hut on a moor, and the peasants were in dread of him.

He made one act as drudge for him, and paid him nothing, because he said money was dross.

The children did not go near the dwarf in the dusk of the evening.

Dreams are caused by the action of the mind during sleep. Those who work hard, do not often dream.

“Doubt not, little though thou be:
 But I'll cast a crumb to thee.”

LESSON VIII.

Each, every one.
Earl, a nobleman.
Earn, to gain by work.
Earth, the world.
East, where the sun rises.
Eat, to take food.
Eaves, edge of the thatch.

Edge, the border.
Eel, a water animal.
Eight, twice four.
Eighth, in number.
Ell, a measure.
Elm, a tree.
Eye, organ of sight.

Each of the peers had a place in the House of Lords, by right of his peerage.

Every earl had such a right, and many had worked while young, to earn it.

The earth is nearly round, and a pole through it would be almost 8,000 miles long.

We say the sun rises in the east, but it is the earth which turns round, from west to east.

We must eat if we would live, but we must not live to eat, that is, for the sake of eating.

The water drops from the eaves of the cottage, and has made hollows in the stone.

We stood on the edge of the pond, and caught some eels with an eel-prong.

A quarter of corn contains eight bushels, and a chemist's ounce eight drams.

A bushel is the eighth part of a quarter, and a dram the eighth part of an ounce of physic.

An ell English contains five quarters of a yard, and a French ell six quarters.

An elm tree has not a deep root, but it is often used to make coffins.

I have a cold which makes my eyes weak, and each of my brothers is ill from the east wind.

LESSON IX.

Fact, a thing done.
Fail, to fail short.
Fain, willingly.
Faint, to lose strength
Fair, just, a market.
Farce, a funny play.
Fawn, a young deer.
Feint, a pretence.
Feast, a grand meal.

Fetch, to go for.
Feud, a long quarrel.
Fief, an estate.
Field, an enclosed space.
Fiend, a wicked being.
Fierce, very angry.
Fight, a battle.
Film, a thin skin
Filth, great dirt.

It is an old English proverb that "**Facts** are stubborn things."

We shall not **fail** in our duties, while we would **fain** do them well, and trust in God.

The **fair** lady felt the heat so much, she was likely to **faint**, and a thief stole her purse while making a **feint** to assist her.

The **farce** made us laugh so much, that we could hardly **fetch** our breath.

At the birthday **feast**, some **fawns** were placed upon the table, which had been roasted whole.

There was an old **feud** between the two lords, about a **fief**, which both claimed.

The **fields** on the **fief** had been farmed by the same family, more than 200 years.

When the Indians **fought**, they were more like **fiends** than men.

Their acts were **fierce**, and their voices were more **fierce** in the fight.

The blind boy had a **film** over the eye, and the cottage had **filth** all round it.

The **feudal** system was in its greatest force in England, under the Norman kings.

Then nobles had large estates, and gave **fields** to their servants instead of wages.

LESSON X.

Flaw , a speck or defect.	Foe , an enemy.
Flail , a tool to thrash corn with.	Folk , the people.
Flax , the linen plant.	Frail , weak, timid.
Fleece , wool of a sheep.	Freight , passage money.
Fleet , a number of ships.	Friend , a well-wisher.
Flight , hastening away.	Fright , great fear.
Flinch , to shrink back.	Front , the fore part.
Float , to swim on the top.	Fruit , produce of plants.
Flood , a deluge of water.	Furze , a prickly plant.

The pane of glass had a **flaw** in it, so it would not do for a **front** window.

The **flax** was beaten with a **flail**, when it had been steeped a long time in water.

The **fleece** was wet while the ground was dry, that the **faith** of Gideon might be made strong.

A **fleet** of ships sailed, with **freights** of tea and silk, from Hong Kong to London.

The **frail** canoe of the Indian, looked like a speck on the **flood** of waters in the valley.

He had gone to attack his **foes**, but the **flood** had sent him back in a **fright**.

Men are more likely to **flinch** from such dangers, than through fear of man.

Poor **folk** soon find out their true **friends**; as **friends**, like trees, are known by their **fruits**.

The English **furze** does not bear **fruit**, but it makes useful wood with which to light **fires**.

The **flight** of the French at one battle, caused it to be called the "Battle of the **Spurs**."

Some **vessels** **float** in shallow water, while others need a **flood** tide to move them from the dock

LESSON XI.

Gain, money earned or won.

Gale, a strong wind.

Gaol, a prison.

Garb, a dress.

Gasp, to gape for breath.

Gash, a deep cut.

Gaunt, tall and thin.

Gauge, to measure.

Gauze, thin silk.

Germ, a flower-bud.

Gem, a jewel.

Ghost, a spirit.

Gird, to surround.

Gild, to lay on gold leaf.

Girth, a saddle-band.

Glance, a slight look.

Gland, a round substance.

Glare, a great light.

Gleam, a ray of light.

Glean, to pick up.

Glimpse, a short view.

Globe, a round body.

Gloom, darkness.

Glue, a sticky substance.

THE keeper of the gaol let the man escape, for the sake of gain.

The garb of the sailor was suited for such a gale, and his gaunt face looked paler than ever.

The soldier had such a gasp in his face, that he could not gasp or gape without pain.

The Hindoos wear cotton clothes, or even gauze, and are fond of gold and gems.

The germ of the oak tree was to be seen, by a glance at the acorn.

It was known that he wore an iron girdle, as a penance for his bad conduct.

The glare of light was great, and the people caught a glimpse, of what they called a ghost.

The sun can only gild half the globe with his rays at one time, however strong they may gleam.

The women glean the fields, until the gloom of night girds the earth, and drives them home.

The groom fell because the saddle-girth broke, but jumped up, as gay as ever.

Glue is made from the hoofs of cattle and horses, and is used to stick wood together.

The people on the wreck, looked eagerly for the first gleam of daylight.

At the first glimpse of dawn, they put up signals for a pilot to come from the shore.

LESSON XII.

Gnash, to grind the teeth.
Gnat, an insect.
Gnaw, to nibble.
Goad, to spur on.
Goat, a beast.
Goose, a large bird.
Gorge, to over-feed.
Gourd, a kind of melon.
Grain, corn.
Grapes, fruit of the vine.
Grasp, to seize hold.
Graze, to feed on grass.

Grease, fat.
Grief, sorrow.
Grieve, to mourn.
Groan, a sigh of pain.
Grown, become larger.
Groom, a minder of horses.
Group, a cluster.
Grudge, to envy.
Guard, to take care of.
Guest, a visitor.
Guide, one who leads.
Guile, deceit.

WHEN the fox could not reach the grapes, he gnashed his teeth, snapped at the gnats, and went away, saying with a groan, "They must be sour."

Rats, rabbits, and some others, are called Gnawers, because they gnaw food with their front teeth. They live together in groups, and chiefly in holes.

A boy has two goats in a goat-chaise, which he goads with pointed sticks.

They grasp the reins very tightly, and seem to grudge them the little bread we gave.

Happy was he, who was called "the man without guile," by our best guide.

We must guard against deceit in ourselves, as well as in others.

The old lady grieved much over her goose, which was killed when grazing on the common; she said it was of no use, but for its grease.

The grief of Jonah for his gourd was great, though it had grown up quickly, and was of little value.

The guests at the party were standing about in groups, on the lawn.

LESSON XIII.

Hail, frozen rain.
Hair, of the head.
Half, one of two equal parts.
Hall, a wide passage.
Halve, to cut in two.
Hare, a timid animal.
Harsh, severe.
Hatch, to sit on eggs.
Haul, to pull.
Haunch, a hind joint.
Haunt, to go often.
Head, the highest part.

Heap, a pile of goods.
Heart, the chief blood vessel.
Hearth, the fire-place.
Heath, a common.
Heave, to push strongly.
Hedge, to divide fields.
Height, tallness.
Helm, rudder of a ship.
Hew, to cut down.
High, lofty, tall.
Hinge, of a door.
Hire, wages.

The **hail** was so violent, that **half** the glass in the greenhouse was broken, as well as the skylight of the hall.

Blood is sent from the **heart** to the **head**, and nourishes all parts, even the **hair** and nails.

The garden was divided from the **heath** by a **high** **hedge**, in which a hen was **hatching** her eggs, and which just divided the ground into **halves**.

The timid **hare** rushed into the cottage, and hid itself beside the **hearth**.

The **harsh** cottager **hauled** her out, wishing to **heave** her to the hounds, but she escaped.

The boy could not manage the **helm**, on account of his small **height**.

The **haunch** of mutton was sent to the club dinner, as a present from the rector.

The woodmen **hew** down the **high** beeches, and receive good **hire** for their labour.

The **hinge** of the door creaked a long time, and then broke, for want of a little oil.

The earl sent a **haunch** of venison to each of his tenants on his birthday.

Heaps of earth thrown up round the camp, formed a rough kind of defence.

LESSON XIV.

Hoar, frosty, white.
Hoard, a treasure.
Hoarse, rough in voice.
Hoax, a trick.
Hoe, a garden tool.
Hoist, to lift up.
Hole, a hollow place.
Home, a dwelling-place.
Hood, a head covering.
Hoof, case of a horse's foot.

Horse, an animal.
Host, a landlord, an army.
Hough, a part of the leg.
Hound, a large dog.
Howl, to make a noise.
Huge, very large.
Hum, a distant sound.
Hurl, to throw violently.
Husk, the shell of fruit.
Hymn, a divine song.

We had a **hoar** frost in **May**, which made us all **hoarse**, and hurt our wall-fruit.

The miser counts his **hoard** daily, and keeps it at home under a **hole** in the floor.

The men **hoist** the **huge** anchor with songs and merry jests, as they go round the capstan.

A cruel **hoax** was played on the blind man who was hurled over a stone, placed in the way on purpose.

A **host** of complaints were made, so that there was quite a **hum** of voices.

The **hound** made a dismal howling, when he was left at home alone.

The horse with a diseased **hoof**, had a **hood** over his eyes when it was dressed.

He was bandaged up to his **hough**, in cold water, and fed on **husks** of oats.

The distant sound of the **hymn** was very sweet to the ear of the poor prisoner.

The sea washed away the beach in Durham, and exposed a **hoard** of Spanish coins.

The wheat is hoisted into the mill by means of a strong crane.

LESSON XV.

Inch , the twelfth of a foot.	Juice , the moisture in fruit.
Inn , a public house.	Key , of a lock.
Ire , anger.	Keel , bottom of a ship.
Isle , a small island.	Keen , sharp.
Jaunt , a journey.	Knead , to mix bread.
Jest , a joke.	Kneel , to bend the knees.
Join , to unite.	Knife , a cutting tool.
Joist , a small beam.	Knight , a titled person.
Judge , a chief magistrate.	Knoll , a hillock.

THERE are 53,360 inches in a mile, 15,840 in a furlong, and 36 in a yard.

After a pleasant **jaunt** on the stage, we came to the inn, in time for dinner.

It was one of the finest scenes in the Isle of Wight, and the inn was equal to the scenery.

Other persons joined us at dinner, and with **jest** and **joke**, we were a merry party.

The **ire** of the judge was roused, when he saw that the **joists** of the floor were not level.

The trumpeter stood on a **knoll**, and played a **key-bugle**.

The Scotch, at Bannockburn, were made to **kneel** and pray, before the battle began.

The **knife** of the hunter had a **keen** edge, and he cut a notch in the **keel** of the boat.

The **knight** was sent with a white flag, to demand the **keys** of the fortress.

The people of Israel left Egypt in such haste, that their **kneading-troughs** were bound up with the dough, before it was **kneaded**.

LESSON XVI.

Lair, den of a wild beast.
Lamb, a young sheep.
Lapse, passage of time.
Large, of great size.
Lath, a strip of wood.
Laugh, a sign of pleasure.
Launch, to float a vessel.
League, three miles, a treaty.
Learn, to gain knowledge.

Length, extent.
Lieu, instead of.
Loaf, a lump of bread.
Loan, something lent.
Loathe, to dislike very much.
Lodge, to live a time.
Loom, a weaver's frame.
Lounge, to loiter about.
Lunch, a morning meal.

The lion, when he came back to his lair, with the large thorn in his foot, found the slave there.

When the slave learned the cause of his lameness, he drew out the thorn, which had lodged in the foot.

After the lapse of a few days the wound had healed, and the lion and slave lodged in the lair together, as if they had made a league.

The lion hunted, and brought in lambs and other things, for lunch, dinner, and supper.

After a length of time both were caught.

The slave was thrown to the lion in a circus; the lion roared at the slave, until he knew him, and then the people laughed to see him caress one, whom they thought he would pounce upon, and crush up like a loaf of bread.

He lay down, and the slave lounged upon him, until the king called him, to explain it all.

He was set free, with his large friend, in lieu of being put to death, as a runaway slave.

The Great Eastern was not launched easily, because her length was so great.

The looms were divided from each other only by a partition of lath and plaster.

An English league contains 3 miles, or 5,280 feet.

LESSON XVII.

Maid, a young woman.
Mail, a letter-bag.
Match, a strip of wood.
Mere, a lake; a trifle.
Moan, to lament.
Moist, damp.
Monk, a religious person.

Month, four weeks.
Mourn, to be in sorrow.
Moor, a large common.
Mould, earth, a cast.
Moult, to lose feathers.
Mound, a bank.
Mulct, a fine, or penalty.

THE thieves stopped the **mail** cart, and stole the **mails**, just one **m** **n**th ago.

Our **maid** lost a letter containing a trifle of **money**, and a ribbon to be **matched**.

She **mourns** her loss as though it had been a large fortune, and **means** every day about it.

Do not lie on the **mould**, nor even on grass, when it is **moist**, as the damp is hurtful.

Our bird is very ill when it **moult**s; we give it saffron in its water, as a medicine.

The Roman year had only 10 **months** until two were added by Numa, the second king.

All round the **mere** were **mounds** of earth, covered with wild flowers.

The **moor** at a distance looked **mere** purple than when we were close to it.

The convent contained many **monks**, some of whom had been there many years.

The man who was found with false scales and weights, was fined a **mulct** of five pounds.

The **maid** who lost her father, was soon made sad again by the loss of her mother.

LESSON XVIII.

Nail, an iron pin.
Nap, a short sleep.
Neap, a low tide.
Need, in want of.
Neigh, cry of a horse.
Niche, a place in a wall.
Nigh, near to.
Ninth, in order, or number.

Noise, great sound
Nook, a corner.
None, not any.
Notch, a cut.
Noun, a name.
Numb, very cold.
Nurse, an attendant.
Nymph, a water goddess.

THE Esquimaux and other Indians value nails and other pieces of iron very highly.

They cut notches in a piece of flat iron, and make a saw of it.

While the cook was taking a nap, the dog ran away with a piece of the meat.

The lowest tides, which happen when the moon is in her first and third quarters, are called neap tides.

We are not in need of any noise in school ; we have enough of it in the play-ground.

The situation of the ambush, was discovered by the neigh of one of the horses.

Every niche in the wall, and every nook in the grounds, was filled by a bust or statue.

Many ships passed, but none were nigh enough for us to know their names.

The lord mayor of London goes in state to Westminster on the ninth of November.

A noun is the name of any person, place, animal, or thing.

Many ladies were willing to act as nurse, in the Crimean war.

The ancients believed in water-sprites, called nymphs, who must have been often numb with cold, while living under water.

LESSON XIX.

Oats, one kind of corn.
Oak, a timber tree.
Odd, strange, not even.
Oil, liquid fat.
Once, one time.

Ore, metallic earth.
Ounce, part of a pound.
Owe, to be in debt.
Owl, a night bird.
Own, to possess.

Oats will grow farther north than wheat, and in more exposed places.

The oak is important as a timber tree, on account of its great strength.

Our sailors are often called "hearts of oak," which has an odd sound.

Oil is procured from the earth, as well as from whales and large fish.

An evil habit once acquired is very hard to break, "habit is an iron chain."

Lead ore often contains enough silver, to pay its working expenses.

A pound Troy has 12 ounces, and a pound avoirdupoise has 16 ounces.

We owe a great debt to the first Christian teachers who came to Britain.

There are not many Christians who would be unwilling to own that fact.

The owl is called the "bird of night," being nocturnal in its habits.

Oh, how unhappy are those people, who owe a great deal of money.

LESSON XX.

Page, of a book, a servant.

Paid, satisfied.

Pail, a vessel for water.

Pain, bodily illness.

Paint, colour.

Pale, white in colour.

Palm, a tree.

Pang, a sharp pain.

Parch, to dry up.

Paste, dough not baked.

Patch, a piece put on.

Path, a way, or road.

Pause, a short stop.

Paws, feet of a beast.

Pawn, to pledge.

Peace, quietness.

Pearl, a gem.

Pierce, to bore through.

A **BOOK** may have a thousand **pages**, but it is often clumsy when so thick.

The lady sent her **page** to the library, to fetch a book of 256 **pages**.

The bookbinder damaged the book, and laid the fault on his **paste**.

The **painter** was in great **pain**, when he fell, with his pot of **paint**.

The **path** through the forest was known by **patches** of bark taken off the trees.

We came to a **pause** at the cross roads, and wanted a **finger-post**, to **point** out the **path**.

The poor people were in such distress, that many had **pawned** their best clothes.

The bear is said to amuse himself by sucking his **paws**, as he lies under the snow.

The young woman looked **pale**, while she was bringing a **pail** of water.

The **pangs** of **parching** thirst were much greater, when the travellers found the spring dried up.

The negroes obtain **palm** wine, from the **palm** trees of the tropics.

The Indian tried to live in **peace**, but he was **pierced** to the heart with an arrow.

Pearls are often found in oysters, in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

LESSON XXI.

Pence, pennies.
Pitch, a sticky substance.
Plague, a disease.
Please, to give pleasure.
Pledge, a proof of debt.
Plight, condition.
Plough, to turn up earth.
Plume, a wing of birds.
Plunge, to dive down.
Poach, to steal game.

Point, a sharp end.
Pouch, a bag, or purse.
Pounce, to leap upon.
Praise, to commend.
Preach, to give a sermon.
Prompt, quick, ready.
Prowl, to lurk about.
Psalm, a sacred poem.
Pulse, flow of the blood.
Purse, a small money bag.

THE pence were given to twelve children, who each received two new pennies.

The joints of the boat were filled with hemp, and covered over with pitch, to keep out the water.

The law does not allow men to poach on the lands of other people—please to remember that.

In some eastern cities, the plague often occurs.

The glutton pounced upon the deer as it was drinking under the tree.

The girl plunged into the river, and was drawn out in a sad plight.

The magistrate praised the policeman, for his prompt assistance.

The plume of the flamingo was very fine in colour, but the shape was not good.

The point of the plough-share was not sharp.

The pulse of the miser almost ceased with fright, when he found he had lost his purse.

The psalms were not all written by King David.

The hyena prowls about the cities of the east in the night, to pick up offal.

Merchants often allow discount for prompt payments, when money is paid within one month.

LESSON XXII.

Quack, a pretender.	Quell, to put down.
Quaff, to drink.	Quench, to put out fire.
Quail, a bird.	Quick, active.
Quake, to be in fear.	Quill, part of a feather.
Qualm, a faint feeling.	Quilt, a bed cover.
Quart, two pints.	Quire, 24 sheets of paper,
Quash, to upset.	Quit, to go away.
Queen, a sovereign lady.	Quote, to use the words of another.

THERE are **quacks** in other professions, as well as in that of medicine.

The robbers **quaff** the wine, which they have stolen from the baggage of the **queen**.

The **quail** is a common bird in Algeria.

Gold dust is often carried in **quills**, by traders.

The lady felt some **qualms** of sickness, which the medicine on board failed to **quell**.

The people **quaked** when they heard that so many had died of the plague.

The men were so **quick** in doing their work, that we gave them a **quart** of ale.

An action was brought to get back the **quilts**, but it was **quashed** by the jury.

We must **quit** the house before another week.

The author wrote the work on fifteen **quires** of paper, but he **quoted** half of it from others.

It was found hard to **quench** the fire, as it had been long burning behind the wainscot.

Quails were sent to the children of Israel, when they wished for meat in the wilderness.

LESSON XXIII.

Race , a people, a course.	Ridge , top of a bank.
Raft , a make shift vessel.	Right , correct.
Rail , a slight fence.	Roach , a fresh water fish.
Rain , water from the clouds.	Roar , a loud noise.
Raise , to lift up.	Rogue , a cheat.
Range , to move about.	Roost , a perch for fowl.
Reach , to try after.	Rough , uneven, coarse.
Realm , a kingdom.	Rouse , to wake up.
Ream , twenty quires.	Rue , to lament.
Reel , to stagger.	Rye , a kind of corn.

IN the games of Greece, a **race** was always a chief part of the amusements.

The **Negro race** live in the centre and west parts of Africa, and are black and woolly haired.

The crew made a **raft**, with **rail** round it, and a sail above, to keep off the rain.

The lion **ranges** over the **ridges**, and gives a **roar** that frightens other animals.

We tried to **rouse** the sleeping watchman, but the **rogue** had fled before he opened his eyes.

The settler **raised** a hut of **rough** boards upon lands to which he had no right.

The **realm** was so large, that some **rogues** thought the arm of the law could not reach them.

The wild turkeys used to **roost** on trees, where they were out of the **reach** of wolves and foxes.

The little printer was seen to **reel** under a great many **reams** of paper.

The widow said, that she should **rue** the day when she lost her husband.

The bread of the poor people in Russia is often made of **rye**.

LESSON XXIV.

Sack, a large bag.
Saint, a godly person.
Salve, an ointment.
Sauce, a pickle.
Scald, to burn with water.
Scales, to weigh in.
Scalp, skin of the head.
Scar, mark of a wound.
Scarce, rare.
Scarf, a loose robe.
Scene, a sight.

Scent, a sweet smell.
Scheme, a plan.
Scoff, to mock.
School, a place for learning.
Scorch, to burn slightly.
Scour, to scrub.
Scourge, to beat with cords.
Scowl, a threatening look.
Scream, a loud cry.
Screen, a shelter.
Screw, an instrument.

THE scene on the quay was quite lively ; **sacks** of corn were being carried on shore, and there was a strong scent of tea and other articles.

Saint Paul was several times **scourged** by the Jews, who **scoffed** at his doctrines.

The child had a **scar**, where it had been badly **scalded** when very young ; its **scalp** was quite bare where the hair would not grow.

The **school** will close at mid-day, and then we can carry out our **scheme**.

Beware of **scorching** your clothes, because no **salve** can cure them.

The Cashmere **scarf** is very **scarce**, and, like the shawl, is very dear.

The **scales** had become incorrect by long wear, and not being often **scoured**.

There was a **scowl** on the face of the angry boy, who **screamed** when hurt a little.

The different folds of the **screen** were fastened together by **screws**.

The Board of Guardians brought forward a new **scheme** for the relief of the poor.

LESSON XXV.

Scythe, a mowing tool.
Search, to look for.
Sedge, a water-grass.
Seize, to lay hold of.
Serge, a woollen cloth.
Sheaf, a bundle of corn.
Shear, to clip.
Sheath, a covering.
Shield, a defence.
Shire, a county.
Shoal, a shallow.

Shoe, for the foot.
Shore, the sea beach.
Shrewd, quick.
Shriek, a loud cry.
Shrill, sharp sounding.
Shrimp, a little fish.
Shroud, a dress for the dead.
Shrub, a small tree.
Siege, an attack.
Sieve, a corn sifter.
Sigh, a deep breath.

THE Britons had **scythes** on their chariot wheels, and **shields** of wood, painted or stained.

We must **search** among the **sedges** for wild fowl, which frequent the **shores** of the lake.

Before we **shear** the **sheep**, they must be washed, to cleanse the wool.

The shepherd **seizes** each **sheep**, and plunges it into the water.

The **shrill** scream of the bittern was heard, among the fens in Lincolushire.

In the eastern graveyards, the tombs are often **shrouded** by tall **shrubs**.

Shrimps are taken in hand-nets, in the **shoals** along the shore.

The corn, when cut, is bound in a **sheaf**, and several **sheaves** make a **shock**.

Among the plunder at the taking of the city was a sword, with a jewelled **sheath**.

Calais was taken by Edward III., after a **siege** of eleven months, in 1347.

The boy **shrieks** with pain, when his foot is dressed; the **shoe** had to be cut off it.

He **sighs** to think that he was not **shrewd** enough to follow good advice.

The corn was placed in a **sieve**, before it was given to the horses.

LESSON XXVI.

Singe, to scorch.	Sloth, idleness.
Skein, a packet of thread.	Slough, a muddy place.
Sketch, an outline.	Sluice, a water passage.
Skiff, a small boat.	Smear, to daub.
Skulk, to hide away.	Smooth, even.
Slain, killed.	Soak, to wet thoroughly.
Sledge, a carriage without wheels.	Soap, used for washing.
Sleep, rest.	Sought, searched out.
Sleeve, part of a dress.	Soup, meat boiled with vegetables.
Sleight, quickness of hand.	Source, a spring.
Slight, to pass over.	Spasm, a violent throb.

THE coat of horses is often **singed**, to make it grow more smooth.

Silk is sold in **skeins**, and by weight.

Sledges are used in Russia and North America, when the snow is on the ground.

The idle man showed his **sloth** by **skulking** away in a **skiff**, to **sleep**, when there was work to be done.

After the battle was over, the bodies of the **slain** were removed, and the decks, which were **smear**ed with blood, were well washed.

The **sluices** were opened, and they were so **smooth**, that very **slight** obstacles remained.

The boy fell into a **slough**, and was **soaked** with muddy water; much **soap** was needed to make him clean again.

He said that he was looking for water-cresses, but could not find what he **sought**.

He should have gone to the **source** of the river.

The cook turned up her **sleeves**, when she was making the **soup**, and tossed the pancakes over, by a curious **sleight** of hand.

The boy who ate too many of her pancakes, had an attack of **spasms** afterwards.

LESSON XXVII.

Spawn, eggs of fish and reptiles.
Speak, to utter words.
Speech, language.
Sphere, a globe.
Spleen, ill humour.
Spoil, plunder.
Sprain, an injury.
Spread, to open wide.
Sprout, a young shoot.
Spruce, neat and clean.

Squall, a short storm.
Square, having four equal sides.
Squeak, to cry out.
Squeeze, to press.
Squirt, to force water.
Stage, a platform.
Stain, a dye.
Stitch, to sew.
Straw, the stem of corn.
Streak, a line of light.

Fish and reptiles are produced from **spawn**, much of which is **spoiled** by numerous enemies.

A **square** rigged vessel was wrecked in the **squall** ; we saw her by the **streaks** of lightning.

The planets are **spheres** more or less round.

The hedgehog **squeaks** when its leg is **squeezed**, though it may not be hurt.

The **speech** of that man, is dictated more by **spleen** than by reason or good sense.

The boy **sprained** his ankle, through **spreading** his feet too much in walking.

The servant looked very **spruce** ; there was not a **stitch** wanted anywhere.

He **squirts** the juice of the logwood over the table-cover, and **stains** it a dark purple colour.

The **stage** was **square**, and had holes and trap doors, through which a man might **squeeze**.

The severe weather has destroyed all the **sprouts**, and nearly all the plants.

The Earth is called an oblate **sphere**, because it is rather flat at the poles.

LESSON XXVIII.

Stream, a small river.	Sward, green turf.
Street, between houses.	Swear, to take an oath.
Strength, power, force.	Sweat, perspiration.
Stretch, to draw out.	Sweep, to brush.
Strict, very severe.	Swerve, to turn aside.
Stroll, to walk about.	Swing, to move to and fro.
Suit, a set of clothes.	Switch, a thin stick.
Surge, rising tide.	Swoln, much swelled.
Swamp, a marshy place.	Swoon, a fainting fit.
Swain, a young countryman.	Sword, a fighting tool.

The water-pipe burst, and a stream of water ran down the street, sweeping all before it.

The strength of the pipe had not been tested.

The suit of clothes, and the shoes, did not fit the boy, and he tried in vain to stretch them.

The river being swoln with rain, had made the meadows one great swamp.

No green sward could be seen, and the waves were like the surge of a small sea.

Some writers say, that James I. would swoon at sight of a drawn sword.

The overseer was strict to the utmost stretch of his power, and strolled everywhere to watch.

His people knew what it was to eat bread by the sweat of the brow.

The swain walked along, swinging a little switch in his hand, and did not swerve from the path.

The witness was obliged to swear to the truth of his evidence.

Much of the land around the Gulf of Mexico is very low and swampy.

LESSON XXIX.

Tact, skill.
 Taint, to infect.
 Talk, to speak.
 Taught, instructed.
 Teach, to instruct.
 Teeth, plural of tooth.
 Tempt, to try.
 Term, the end.
 Thatch, to cover.
 Theft, stealing.
 Theme, a subject.
 Thence, from that place.

Thief, one who steals.
 Thieve, to steal.
 Thigh, part of the lower limb.
 Thong, a leather strap.
 Thrash, to beat with a flail.
 Threat, a menace.
 Thrice, three times.
 Thrift, carefulness.
 Throat, inside the neck.
 Throne, a royal seat.
 Throng, a crowd.
 Thrust, to push.

THE thief showed much more tact than honesty, when he robbed so many in the throng.

The poor man fell and hurt his thigh, when he went up to thatch the hay-rick.

It is a thankless task, to teach those who do not wish to be taught.

The man thrashes the corn with a flail, which is fastened together by a thong of leather.

The boy was so addicted to theft, that neither threats nor promises could cure him.

The teacher was fond of history, and could talk a long time with pleasure on that theme.

The throne of England was empty from the year 1649, until the accession of Charles II.

The child had a sore throat, which was made worse by thrusting down some caustic.

The various orders of quadrupeds may be known by their teeth.

“Thrice is he armed, who hath his quarrel just.”

You cannot tempt some men from their thrift; it is a part of their nature.

LESSON XXX.

Thwart, to oppose.
Thyme, a sweet herb.
Tierce, forty-two gallons.
Tight, closely bound.
Tinge, to colour slightly.
Tithe, a tenth part.
Toil, to work hard.
Tomb, a burial place.
Toad, a reptile.
Tongue, organ of speech.
Touch, to handle.
Tough, strong.

Tread, to step on.
Trench, a ditch.
Trough, a drinking box.
Trounce, to punish.
Trudge, to walk steadily.
Truss, a bundle.
Truth, reality.
Tuft, a bunch of grass, &c.
Twang, a sharp sound.
Twelve, twice six.
Twirl, to twist round.
Type, a letter for printing.

THE type for the book was new and of tough materials ; it weighed twelve pounds.

The attempt to open a new trench was thwarted by the enemy, who toiled all night to thwart it.

The blossom of the wild thyme was tinged with purple, as we trudged across the heath.

The tierce of sherry was tightly bound with iron hoops, and packed in a truss of straw.

The devout Jews paid a tithe of their property to the service of the temple, and made their tombs in the sides of the hills.

The tongue is the organ of speech, and should utter only the truth.

The toad was lying under a tuft of grass, but we did not like to touch it.

The water in the trough was frozen, but so lightly, that we dared not tread on it.

The lawyer promised to trounce the farmer, whose bull had eaten the lawyer's corn.

The farmer defended himself very well, but with a nasal twang.

LESSON XXXI.

Vague, empty, vain.

Vain, foolish.

Vale, a small valley.

Veil, a covering of the face.

Valve, part of a pump.

Vaunt, a boast.

Veer, to turn aside.

Verge, the edge.

Verse, part of a poem.

View, a sight.

Vogue, in fashion.

Voice, organ of speech.

Void, empty.

Vouch, to bear witness.

Urge, to press.

Use, custom.

THERE was a **vague** report of the enemy, but the scouts knew nothing of it.

The **vale** was full of the smoke of their camp fires, which hung over it like a **veil**.

We had a fine **view** from the top of the hill, and heard the **voices** of distant shepherds.

The newspaper was **void** of public interest, but contained some pretty **verses**.

The pump could not be used, because the upper **valve** was out of order.

The reporter **vouches** for the truth of his report, as he was present at the **review**.

The Indian urged his horse to the very **verge** of the hill, in spite of the danger.

This **vain** show of courage is common among them, who like to **vaunt** of their bravery.

As we entered the bay, the wind **veered** round, and made our passage easy.

The blood passes through the vessels, but cannot return on account of the **valves**.

In the last century, wigs and hair powder were very much in **vogue** in England.

From the cliffs at Dover, you may at times obtain a **view** of the coast of France.

LESSON XXXII.

Wade, to walk in water.
Waft, to blow a thing along.
Wage, to carry on.
Walk, to go on foot.
Waltz, a dance.
Wand, a small stick.
Warp, to bend.
Waste, to destroy.
Watch, a small clock.
Wealth, riches.

Weave, to make cloth.
Wedge, an iron tool.
Weight, a burden.
Weed, a wild plant.
Wharf, a landing-place.
Wheat, bread-corn.
Whelp, a young animal.
Whence, from what place.
Whiff, a puff.
Whim, a sudden thought.

THE stork, crane, and other stilted birds, **wade** into the water, to **watch** for their prey.

The wind **wafts** the scent of the blossoms in our faces, **which** is very pleasant.

Wheat is said to have grown, first of all, in the Island of Sicily.

The Romans **waged** war in that island, **whence** they carried very much **wheat**.

We could tell by some **whiffs** of smoke that the huts had people in them.

As we **walk** over the **waste** lands we see how the **weeds** flourish.

We think there must be **wealth** in a soil which will grow so many **weeds**.

We wish for a fairy **wand**, to cover the ground with a busy people.

The **wainscot** was **warped** so much by the heat, that it cracked in two places.

The ball room was crowded; but there were not many who could **waltz**.

By the aid of steam, we can **weave** much more cloth than without it.

The boy puts the little **whelp** into the scales, to find out its **weight**, and gets a bite in return for his **whim**.

LESSON XXXIII.

Whine, a low cry.
Whirl, to turn round.
Which, of the three.
Wield, to sway or carry.
Wire, metal drawn out.
Would, willing.
Wound, a cut.
Wrap, to cover up.
Wrath, anger.
Wreath, a garland.

Wreck, a broken vessel.
Wrench, to tear out.
Wretch, a miserable person.
Wring, to twist round.
Wrist, part of the arm.
Writhe, to twist in pain.
Wroth, to be angry.
Wrought, worked.
Wrung, twisted.
Wry, crooked.

THE whine of the young hounds alarmed the deer, so that all but the wounded escaped.

The boy whirled round his sling, and wounded his school-fellow in the face.

The poor wretch who was found on the wreck, had no water to drink, but the rain wrung from his clothes.

Before attacking the lion, he wrapped his mantle around his wrist, to protect his arm.

The wrath of the gardener was great, when he saw the flowers of the wreath spoiled.

The girl writhed with pain, when the doctor would wrench out her tooth.

The wire fence was wrought so carefully, that not even a rat could get through it.

The soldier wields his sword with such force, that he can cut a dead sheep in two pieces.

The wryneck is a bird, so called because its head leans to one side.

It is sinful to excite the wrath of weak-minded or afflicted people.

The captain often felt pain, from an old wound, when the weather changed.

LESSON XXXIV.

Yacht, a small ship.
Yarn, spun wool.
Yawl, a boat.
Year, 365½ days.
Yearn, to feel for.
Yeast, froth of ale.
Yell, a loud cry.
Yelp, bark of a dog.

Yew, a tree.
Yield, to give way.
Yoke, a burden.
Yolk, yellow of an egg.
Yore, ancient times.
You, a pronoun.
Young, youthful.
Youth, tender age.

THE yacht was nearly lost, on her cruise in the Mediterranean.

In the same storm, one ship lost its yawl, and others lost spars and sails.

Cotton and wool are spun into yarns, and then woven into garments.

Before the time of Julius Cæsar, the year consisted only of 354 days.

"And Joseph yearned over his brother Benjamin before he made himself known."

The bread was heavy, because the yeast was bad.

The yell of the angry Indian was like the howl of some wild animal.

The wood of the yew tree was valued, as good for the making of long bows.

The yolk of the egg forms the substance of the bird while being hatched.

We heard the dog yelp when the beggar came, but he did not mind it, as the dog was young.

You must be willing to yield to your elders, on account of your youth.

The little dog yelped so much, that the neighbours said it was a nuisance.

LESSON XXXV.

Ail, to be ill.
All, everyone, everything.
Alms, gifts of charity.
Air, the atmosphere.
Ait, a small river island.
Ant, an insect.
Arc, part cut from a circle.
Aught, anything.
Awe, reverence or fear.

Ale, malt liquor.
Awl, a piercing tool.
Arms, the upper limbs.
Ayr, a county in Scotland.
Eight, twice four.
Aunt, a father or mother's sister.
Ark, a floating dwelling.
Ought, what is due, or owing.
Axe, a chopping tool.

Ale is useful at times to help those who **ail** anything, to give them new strength.

The **air** goes up a distance of 45 miles from the county of **Ayr**, and other places on the globe.

On a small **ait** on the river Thames, **eight** men met to feast on eel-pies.

All Hebrew slaves, who would not go free, were thrust through the **ear** with an **awl**.

The lady gave **alms** to the poor sailor, whose **arms** had been shot off by a cannon-ball.

The **ark** of Noah floated over a large **arc** of the surface of the globe, about 150 days.

We should not waste **ought** that is useful; we **ought** to make a good use of everything.

My **aunt** saw an **ant-eater**, which caught the **ants** on its slimy tongue.

We were stricken with **awe**, on seeing the falls of Niagara for the first time.

The boys were blamed for their **acts** of folly, in cutting the shrubs with an **axe**.

Kind people often have heart-ache, when they see the ailments of others.

LESSON XXXVI.

Bait, that which tempts.
 Ball, a plaything, a dancing party.
 Bare, to lay bare.
 Bear, to suffer.
 Base, mean, foundation.
 Baize, a kind of cloth.
 Bay, a tree, an inlet of the sea.
 Be, a substantive verb.
 Beat, to strike.
 Beech, a timber tree.
 Bean, a plant.
 Beau, a fine person.
 Beer, malt liquor.
 Blue, a colour.

Bate, to lower the price.
 Bawl, to cry out.
 Bear, an animal.
 Bear, to carry.
 Bass, the low part in music.
 Bays, the plural of bay.
 Bey, a Turkish governor.
 Bee, an insect.
 Beet, a sugar-giving plant.
 Beach, the sea shore.
 Been, part. of to be.
 Bow, to shoot with.
 Bier, a funeral car.

FISH, when hungry, will swallow a bait, which would not tempt them at other times.

The trader tried to **bate** the price of the beaver-skins, but they would not lower it.

The day after the **ball**, the boy was hurt by a ball, and bawled in a very childish manner.

The **bass** part in music is the foundation, or **base**, of the other parts.

The **Bey** of Tunis is a Turkish subject, whose palace overlooks the **bay**, and has **bay** trees in its garden.

Our boys acted a little play, and used a green **baize** curtain; a visitor came in a carriage, drawn by two **bays**.

Beech trees will not grow on the sea **beach**—they do not like salt water.

The heat has been so great, that our French **beans** have been dried up.

Sugar is made from **beet**-root in France, but it does not **beat** that of the sugar-cane.

The hunter had a wound from the **bear**, which laid **bare** the bone of his arm, and he could hardly **bear** the pain.

Beau Nash was a noted person in the reign of Geo. III.

Bows were used by English archers, until gunpowder was invented.

The men carried the **bier** steadily, and then had some **beer** to refresh themselves.

The wind blew so keenly, that our faces were **blue** with cold.

LESSON XXXVII.

Berth , a sleeping place.	Birth , coming into life.
Boa , a serpent.	Boar , a male pig.
Board , a plank of wood.	Bored , tired, pierced.
Bough , a branch.	Bow , to bend the body.
Boy , a young man.	Buoy , a sea-mark.
Brake , a thicket of ferns.	Break , to divide into pieces.
Bread , food made from flour.	Bred , brought up.
Brews , makes beer.	Bruise , to hurt.
Brows , the edges of hills.	Browse , to nibble plants.
But , a conjunction.	Butt , a large cask.
Buy , to purchase.	By , near, a preposition.

For some years after his birth, the captain's son slept in a berth in the cabin.

The bough hung so near the beach, that the boy had to bow his body, when he went to look for the buoy which marked the wreck.

The boa is a great snake, which can crush a wild boar in its folds.

The carpenter bored holes in the boards, which were used for the rabbit-hutch.

The noise made by the hounds caused the deer to break forth from a thicket of brakes, in which it was hidden.

Those who are well bred will never waste their own bread, nor that of others.

The East Indian native brews a drink from plants, which he bruises in various ways.

But is a conjunction, but a butt is a very large cask, to hold beer or wine.

Few persons can buy a butt of sherry, but by some rich merchants such large casks are brought by sea from Spain.

The bough of the oak tree was covered with a rough kind of bark.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Cain, son of Adam.
 Cart, a common carriage.
 Caste, a class of people.
 Cause, to make happen.
 Ceil, to make a ceiling.
 Cent, a hundred.
 Scent, a smell.
 Cite, to call.
 Clime, a climate.
 Coarse, rough.
 Cork, bark of a tree.
 Creak, to make a noise.
 Crews, managers of ships.
 Curb, to restrain.

Cane, a tropical plant.
 Carte, a card.
 Cast, to throw.
 Caws, cries out.
 Seal, to fasten with wax.
 Sent, part. of to send.
 Sight, seeing.
 Climb, to get up.
 Course, a way.
 Caulk, to stop cracks.
 Creek, a water passage.
 Cruise, to sail about.
 Kerb, a stone edging.

Cain, the son of Adam, was so wicked as to kill his brother.

The juice of the sugar-cane, and of the sugar maple-tree, when boiled, forms sugar.

Hindoos who eat with men of other religions lose caste, and are cast out of society.

The loud caws of the rooks were caused by a young bird falling from its nest.

In old times rooms were ceiled with oak, and letters were sealed with wax, and tied round with silk or thread.

The bottle of scent was sold for fifty cents, and was sent to a lady, who was ill.

The Indian chooses a leaf, which he wraps round a piece of lime, and chews the mixture.

The man was cited before the judge, but was afraid at the sight of so many lawyers.

Cocoa-nut trees grow in hot climes, and the natives climb the trees to reach the nuts.

The coarse outside of the skin had in course of time worn quite smooth.

The sides of the vessel were caulked with pieces of cork and wool, dipped in pitch.

The creaking of the cordage told us that some vessel was hidden in the creek.

Some naval crews have to cruise about for many years.

The man was not able to curb the horse, and he ran over the kerb of the pavement.

LESSON XXXIX.

Day , twenty-four hours.	Dey , a Moorish governor.
Dane , a native of Denmark.	Deign , to condescend.
Dear , much loved.	Deer , an animal.
Dire , dreadful.	Dyer , one who dyes.
Die , to lose life.	Dye , to colour.
Doe , a small deer.	Dough , unbaked bread.
Dene , finished.	Dun , a dark grey colour.
Due , owing.	Dew , moisture.

AFTER a fire of one **day**, the **Dey** of Algiers was glad to sue for peace.

The proud young **Dane** would not **deign** to speak to the poor Laplander.

We brought up a young deer as a pet; it became quite **dear** to us, and as it fed in our play-field, its food was not **dear**.

When the mill blew up, the poor **dyer** rushed out in **dire** alarm, with his arms stained with **dye**.

The pet **deer** which was so **dear** to us was a **doe**, and it was so tame that it would eat **dough**-nuts and little **cakes**.

When John had done his drawing, we saw that his cattle were nearly all of a **dun** colour.

Let us pay what money is **due**, and go home before the **dew** begins to fall.

In some hot countries rain seldom falls, but the **dews** at night are very heavy.

The skin of the black fox of Russia is very much **dearer** than any **deer** skin.

LESSON XL.

Ear, the organ of hearing.

Earn, to gain by work.

Edge, a border.

Elm, a tree.

Err, to wander.

Ere, before.

Ewe, a female sheep.

Eye, organ of sight.

Hear, to know by sound.

Urn, a hollow vessel.

Hedge, boundary of a field.

Helm, rudder of a ship.

Her, personal pronoun.

Here, in this place.

You, personal pronoun

High, lifted up.

"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear the lessons of wisdom which are taught here."

We must **earn** money, if we would know its proper value.

In Greece and Rome in old times, the ashes of the dead were put in **urns**.

The labourer cut off the outside of the **hedge** with the **edge** of an old sword.

The **helm** of the vessel was not made of **elm** wood. **Elm** wood is often used for coffins.

"To **err** is human, to forgive divine," so you must forgive her **error** this time.

Ere the day closed, we saw the finest rainbow that e'er was seen **here**.

If you annoy the little lamb, its mother, the **ewe**, will hurt you.

I saw the little fly in his **eye**, as we stood under a high tree.

I was sorry to hear of her **erring** from the right way, while so young.

Men **earn** good wages, by making silver and bronze **tea urns**.

LESSON XL.

Fain , willingly.	Feign , to pretend.
Faint , weary.	Feint , a pretence.
Fair , just, well-looking.	Fare , food, or charge for carriage.
Fate , destiny.	Fête , a feast in French.
Feat , a performance.	Feet , end of lower limbs.
Fir , a tree.	Fur , outside of a skin.
Firs , trees—plural.	Furze , a prickly plant.
Flee , to haste away.	Flea , an insect.
Flew , did fly.	Flue , a small chimney.
Fore , the front.	Four , twice two.
Forth , forward.	Fourth , fourth in order.
Foul , nasty.	Fowl , a bird.
Freeze , to become ice.	Frieze , a coarse cloth.

THOUGH he would **fain** have stayed to dinner, he **feigned** to be unwilling.

The wounded Roman made a **feint** of running away, that he might divide his **foes**, who were also wounded, and more **faint** than he was.

There were many **fair** ladies at the **fête**, but the **fare** was not good, and those who had nothing to eat mourned over their hard **fate**.

The tumblers performed this **feat**; one man standing upright on the **feet** of another.

The fox ran from the grove of **firs** into a clump of **furze**, and lost part of his **fur** among the thorns.

The little boy said that the **flea** **flew** up the chimney **flue**, but as **fleas** jump, and do not **fly**, he might **flee**, but could not have **flown**.

Four sailors were standing in the **fore** part of the ship, three were English, but the **fourth** was a Scotchman, who had gone **forth** in early youth to be a seaman.

The streets of some towns in Holland abound in **foul** smells, and in the large **fowl** called a stork. This bird builds its nest on the roofs of houses, and is liked by the people because it eats the reptiles.

It seldom **freezes** in Ireland, but the poor people wear **frieze** coats.

LESSON XLII.

Gait, manner of walking.
Gored, pierced with a horn.
Grate, a fire holder.
Groan, an utterance of pain.
Guest, a visitor.
Guilt, crime.
Gnash, to grind the teeth.

Gate, an opening.
Gourd, a plant.
Grown, increased in size.
Great, something large.
Guessed, did guess.
Gilt, gilded over.
Gnaw, to bite.

As the recruit walked past the gate, we could see the improvement in his gait.

The hunted ox gored the dog, and the native bathed the wound with water which he carried in a hollow gourd.

There was a huge fire in the grate, and great rejoicing on Christmas eve.

The soldier's wound had grown so painful that he could not help sending forth groans.

The poor Highland woman would never have guessed that the Queen would deign to become her guest.

The guilt of the robber was not less because the stolen cup was only gilt, instead of being solid gold.

Some animals are called gnawers, such as rats and rabbits, because they gnaw their food in a certain way.

The angry lion lashed his sides, and gnashed his teeth in vain; he could not escape from the net until the little mouse gnawed holes in it.

The lion, tiger, and other animals of the cat tribe, are very active in their gait.

LESSON XLIII.

Hair, covering of the head.
Hall, a wide passage.
Hart, a deer.
Has, part of verb to have.
Hate, dislike.
Heard, did hear.
Hear, to know by the ear.
Heal, to cure.
High, lifted up.
Him, objective of he.
His, possessive of he.
Hire, wages.
Hone, a whetstone.

Heir, a successor
Haul, to pull.
Heart, a bloodvessel.
As, like, similar.
Eight, twice four.
Herd, a number of cattle.
Here, in this place.
Heel, back of the foot.
Eye, organ of sight.
Hymn, a sacred song.
Is, part of verb to be.
Ire, anger.
Own, to claim or acknowledge.

The hair of some animals grows coarser by being in a warmer climate, and exposed to the air.

All the workmen helped to haul the beams to the roof of the hall.

The arrow had pierced the heart of the poor hart, and he was beyond the reach of art to heal him.

No animal has legs so long as those of the giraffe.

The people of some countries hate their neighbours, who are perhaps not eight miles distant.

I heard the tramp of a herd of red deer, a sound which we do not often hear.

A Greek soldier had a wound in the heel which no medical skill could heal.

I could see the light passing through a high window, in shape something like an eye.

The sound of the village choir reminded him of the hymns of his childhood.

His book is well written, and is likely to add to his renown.

The ire of the workmen was roused, as they did not receive the amount of their hire.

I would sharpen my knife, but I do not own such a thing as a hone.

LESSON XLIV.

I, personal pronoun.
Isle, an island.
In, preposition.
It, pronoun.
Ill, evil.

Eye, organ of sight.
Aisle, passage in church.
Inn, a public house.
Its, possessive pronoun.
Hill, a high ground.

SOME years since a book was written with so many of the capital letter **I** in it, that the **eye** of the reader was pained, and the stock of the printer did not contain enough of that letter.

The **Isle** of Wight is called the garden of England ; and it has several small churches which have very small **aisles**, and which are visited as curiosities by people from other parts.

We spent the night in an **inn**, when our chaise broke down on the road, and were very kindly treated by the inn-keeper and his wife.

The word **aisle** is sounded quite otherwise than a learner would suppose, because the letters **ai** are sounded like the simple **I**.

Travellers often stop at **inns** when they are in country districts.

The boys who lived on the **hill**, showed very **ill** manners at the dinner-table.

We speak of it as a personal pronoun, sometimes nominative, at other times objective. It is nominative when it begins a sentence, and objective when it follows an active verb or proposition.

The **eye** is a wonderful organ ; it has two coverings, and three kinds of humour in it. All the things which we look at are figured on the back of the **eye**.

LESSON LXV.

Key, to unlock with.**Kill**, to destroy.**Knave**, a cheat.**Knead**, to make dough.**Knew**, did know.**Knight**, a titled person.**Knot**, a twist in string.**Know**, to understand.**Knows**, does know.**Knee**, joint of the leg.**Quay**, a landing place.**Kiln**, to burn bricks on lime.**Nave**, part of the church.**Need**, to be in want.**New**, just made.**Night**, close of day.**Not**, an adverb.**No**, an adverb.**Nose**, part of the face.**Knout**, a Russian whip.

THE **keys** of the houses on the quay are kept by a watcher during the night, so that in case of fire he can let himself in.

The vapour from the lime**kiln** was so hurtful as to **kill** one who slept on the **kiln**.

The **knave** who stole the church plate had hidden himself in the **nave**, and waited there until the service was over.

Much strength is **needed** to **knead** dough properly.

The tailor **knew** that the **knight** must go to court in **new** garments.

And that he must **not** appear without a sword-**knot** on any such gala night.

We **know** no reason, whatever any one else **knows**, why the **nose** should not be called part of the face.

The Russian criminal was beaten with the **knout** until he died. The **knout** is a very stiff, heavy whip which cuts into the flesh.

Our horse fell and broke his **knees** on the day the bell was tolled for the funeral.

The **nose** of the negro is usually broad and flat, as every one **knows**.

LESSON XLVI

Lade, did load.
 Lane, a narrow road.
 Laps, to drink as a dog.
 Leak, to let water in or out.
 Led, did lead.
 Lent, seven weeks before Easter.
 Load, a burden.
 Loch, a Scotch lake.
 Lone, lonely.
 Lose, to lose.
 Links, parts of a chain.
 Lyre, a small harp.

Laid, did lay.
 Lain, past tense of lay.
 Lapse, passage of time.
 Leek, a kind of onion.
 Lead, a metal.
 Lent, did lend.
 Lode, a bed of mineral.
 Lock, a door fastening.
 Loan, something lent.
 Loose, wild, unbound.
 Lynx, a spotted animal.
 Liar, one who tells lies.

THE camels lay down, because they were laden with too heavy burdens ; those who lade them were to blame.

In the lane was the mark where their bodies had lain.

A little dog laps water with his tongue ; in this the lapse of time makes no change.

If the vessel leaks, it is vain to try to stop it with a leak, or any other soft plant.

In spite of a shower of leaden bullets, the captain led his men to meet the foe.

The purser lent the men money to buy fish, to eat during Lent.

The miner brought up a load of fine ore from the new lode of the mine.

Few of the small huts around Loch Katrine have locks on the doors.

To be asked by a beggar for a loan in a lonely place, makes us afraid lest we shall lose our loose change.

The lynx was so fierce as to break the links of his chain.

The stories of the lyre in ancient times, make some think that they were first told by a liar.

LESSON XLVII.

Made, did make.
Maize, Indian corn.
Male, a he-animal.
Mane, hair on the neck.
Mead, drink made of honey.
Mean, shabby.
Meat, flesh, food.
Mite, a small part.
Moan, to cry out.
Mode, manner.
Muse, source of poetry.
Muse, to think about.

Maid, a young female.
Maze, a difficult path.
Mail, a letter carriage.
Main, chief, principal.
Meed, a reward.
Mien, appearance.
Meet, to come upon.
Might, power.
Mown, cut down.
Mowed, cut down.
Mews, a set of stables.
Mews, cries like a cat.

THE maize grew so high, that the farmer made his maid go round, lest she should be lost in the maze.

Mail bags are not always carried by male letter carriers

When the pony ran away with Tommy Merton, his main hope was to hang on by the mane.

The Britons drank mead as well as beer, and their bards gave the meed of praise to both.

The mean dress did not add to his mien.

While the hunter was out looking for meat, he happened to meet a bear, instead of a deer.

A cheese mite has might enough to jump many times its own length.

The farmer moaned to see the heavy rain on his newly mown grass.

The machine showed the mode in which grass was most quickly mowed.

The poet tried his muse in vain; the mewling of the cats in the mews behind the house disturbed him; and he mused without success over his subject.

LESSON XLVIII.

Nay, no.
Nave, part of a church.
Near, not far.
Naw, just made.
Night, close of day.
None, no one.
Nose, part of the face.

Neigh, cry as a horse.
Knave, a cheat.
Ne'er, poetic for never.
Knew, did know.
Knight, a titled person.
Nun, a female in a convent.
Knows, does know.

Nay, and **yea**, should be enough for all honest people, as they are for the quakers.

We cannot well mistake the **neigh** of a horse for any other cry.

Nearly every one will say, of Milton and Shakespeare, "We **ne'er** shall look upon their likes again."

The new dress made such a change in him, that we scarcely **knew** him.

The wounded **knight** lay all night on the battle-field unable to move, and hardly able to breathe from the weight of his steel armour.

None can tell the sorrow and trial which caused her to become a **nun**.

The shepherd **knows** whether his dog be well by the look of his **nose**, because when he is in good health, his nose is always cool and damp.

There were many **knaves** among the people who filled the **nave** of the church.

The doctor **knew** that the patient was better, by the state of his pulse.

The young lady resolved to become a **nun**, though none of her friends liked it.

LESSON XLIX.

Oar, to row with.
 O'er, poetic for over.
 Ode, a short poem.
 Of, preposition.
 One, the half of two.
 Our, possessive of we.
 Ought, owed, due.
 Owe, to be due.
 Owes, does owe.
 Own, to claim.

Ore, mineral.
 Hoar, white with frost.
 Owed, did owe.
 Off, gone.
 Won, did win.
 Hour, sixty minutes.
 Aught, anything.
 Hoe, a garden tool.
 Hose, stockings, or pipes.
 Hone, a sharpening stone.

THE prize oar, which was won by the college crew, was o'erlaid with silver ore.

The poet who wrote the ode, owed money to many people in the village.

Half of the racers were off, before the others were ready to start.

One of the rowers, who won the prize, rested an hour in our garden.

We ought to do for our parents aught that lies in our power.

I did not owe money for a garden hoe; perhaps the man owes it, whose hose have not been paid for.

The Turks own the quarry, which produces the finest hones, or whetstones.

The ground in our garden was covered with a hoar frost, in the middle of May.

In some countries, the hoe is the chief tool for working the soil.

The pipes of a fire-engine are often called the hose.

LESSON L.

Pail, a vessel.
Pain, bad feeling.
Pair, two of a kind.

Pause, to stay awhile.
Peace, quietness.
Peal, a sound of bells.
Peer, a nobleman.
Plain, not fine.
Please, to give joy.
Plum, a fruit.
Poor, not rich.
Praise, to thank.
Prize, a reward.
Prince, a chief.

Pale, white looking.
Pane, piece of glass.
Pare, to cut.
Pear, a fruit.
Paws, limbs of quadrupeds.
Piece, part of a thing.
Peel, to take the outside off.
Pier, a landing-place.
Plane, a carpenter's tool.
Pleas, excuses.
Plumb, to work in lead.
Pour, to pour out.
Prays, asks, or entreats.
Pries, looks into.
Prints, books, or pictures.

A **little** water from a **pail** was sprinkled on the **pale** face of the painter, who was in **pain**, through being cut with a **pane** of glass.

We were obliged to **pare** the nails of our **pair** of birds.

The bear, while trotting over the snow, **paused** at times, to suck his **paws**.

The fireworks of the **peace** gala of 1857, formed the most pleasant **piece** of amusement.

The **pealing** of bells, and the **peeling** of oranges, added to the enjoyment.

A **peer** of the realm landed on the **pier** at Dover, so **plainly** dressed, that, with a **plane** in his hand, he might be taken for a carpenter.

The judge was not **pleased** with the **pleas** of the defendant.

The **plumber** and the **plum** seller sat on one seat, and the **poor** maid had to **pour** out for each.

He who offers **praise** to God, glorifies Him, and so does he who **prays** to Him in secret.

The policeman **pries** into the habits of bad men, that he may get **prizes** or rewards.

The **prince** was pleased to turn over a book of funny **prints**.

LESSON LI.

Quartz, lime-stone.

Quail, a bird.

Quay, a landing-place.

Quire, 24 sheets of paper.

Quick, lively.

Queen, a royal lady.

Quench, to put out.

Quart, two pints.

Quail, to draw back.

Key, to unlock with.

Choir, a body of singers.

Quite, entirely.

Quote, to speak of.

Quill, hollow of a feather.

WHILE the men were breaking the quartz, they drank two quarts of water. Much of the gold of Australia is found in quartz stone.

The quail is a small bird, but it does not quail before its enemy ; so the people of N. Africa keep them on purpose to fight each other.

In Paris, fine houses are built along the quays, and most of them have many keys.

Twenty quires, or one whole ream of music paper were used by the choir during the winter.

The music was sometimes quick, but more often quite slow. Quick is also an old word which formerly meant a living being.

The queen is a fine reader, and quotes poetry in her speeches, but her voice is seldom heard in public.

Enough poison may be carried in a quill, to quench the spark of life. Quills were formerly used by all writers, before steel pens were made.

The river Seine, in Paris, is lined on both banks, with fine stone quays, on which are built fine houses and public buildings.

Books which are not bound, are said to be in quires.

LESSON LII

Rack, a framework.
Rag, torn cloth.
Rain, to pour down water.
Rap, to knock.
Raze, to pull down.

Real, true, genuine.
Red, a colour.
Rest, to be quiet.
Ring, sound of a bell.
Roe, a deer.
Rote, by heart.
Rough, hard, coarse.
Rye, a coarse corn.
Rhyme, poetry.

Wrack, a ruin.
Wrag, a hard stone.
Reign, to rule as a king or queen.
Wrap, to cover up.
Raise, to set up.
Rays, of the sun.
Reel, to stagger.
Read, did read.
Wrest, to pull away.
Wring, to twist.
Row, to push a boat.
Wrote, did write.
Ruff, a neck frill.
Wry, twisted.
Rime, hoar frost.

The rack was used for purposes of torture in the middle ages, to wrack the bodies of prisoners.

Long before paper was made from rags, the stone, called wrag, was used in building.

Rain has seldom fallen on public days, during the reign of our good Queen Victoria.

Before you rap at the door, wrap something round your knuckles.

The temple at Jerusalem was razed to its foundations, but was raised again by Herod the Great.

The real fact was, that the man reeled from faintness, and not through drink.

The red letters were so plain, that we read them easily at a distance.

Ring the bell carefully, and do not wring the bell-rope.

You have taken some books; leave the rest, or I shall wrest them from you.

We shot a roe in the lake, and were obliged to row after it in a boat, in rough weather.

The boy learned his lesson by rote, but he wrote his exercise first.

Rye bread is the food of the poor in Russia, and if they get enough of it, they do not make wry faces.

The poet was too cold to make rhymes while the ground was covered with rime frost.

LESSON LIII.

Sail, part of a ship.
 Sea, part of the ocean.
 Seam, a division.
 Seize, to lay hold of.
 Seen, beheld.
 Sell, to dispose of.
 Sew, to join with a needle.
 Shear, to cut off the outside.
 Sign, appearance.
 Sighs, hard breathing.

Sale, a place for selling.
 See, to see, a bishop's diocese.
 Seem, to appear.
 Sees, beholds.
 Scene, anything looked at.
 Cell, of a prison.
 Sow, to plant seed.
 Sheer, quite.
 Sine, part of a triangle.
 Size, length, breadth, & thickness.

The old sails were sold at the dock sales, when the vessels were broken up.

You can see the sea from several parts of our bishop's see.

The coat was so woven, that there seemed to be no seam in it, so they cast lots for it.

Whenever an Arab sees a gazelle, he sends a hound to seize it, and this is the chief sport of the Arabs of modern times.

The scene was so finely painted, that it was seen by many artists with pleasure.

There was nothing in the cell at the police station, which a thief could sell.

While the farmer sowed the seed, his wife sat on the bank, and sewed with her needle.

In many of the shires, they shear sheep directly after washing them.

One sign in measuring a triangle is called a sine ; the terms sine and cosine are common.

The poor carter sighed, when he saw the size of the load, and the great age of his horse.

There was no sign of rain, when we left home this morning, for school.

LESSON LIV.

Slow, not fast.
Sole, a flat fish.
Sold, disposed of.
Squall, a loud scream.
Stalk, part of a plant.
Stake, a thick stick.
Stair, a closed ladder.
Stile, a boundary.
Steal, to take from another.
Step, to move forward.
Strait, a narrow place.
Suite, what follows.
Sum, the total.
Surf, the broken tide.

Sloe, a wild fruit.
Soul, the immortal part of man.
Soled, boots repaired.
Squall, a sudden storm.
Stork, a large water bird.
Steak, a piece of beef.
Stare, to look hard at.
Style, manner.
Steel, hardened iron.
Steppe, a Russian plain.
Straight, not crooked.
Sweet, pleasant.
Some, part of anything.
Serf, a slave.

We walked slowly, that we might look for sloes.

The brown side of the sole is turned upward, so that its enemy cannot so easily see it.

They sold the boots, which had been soled and heeled by the shoemaker.

The sudden squall at sea made the female passengers squall with fear.

The stalks of the bulrush were used by the stork to make its nest.

Large steaks were cut from the buffalo and roasted on stakes before the fire.

We stared at the workmen who were making the stairs.

The dog who came to steal the rabbit was caught in a steel trap.

The Empress Catherine took steps to cultivate the steppes of Russia.

In the Isle of Wight, we found stiles between the fields made in a new style.

The vessel sailed straight through the straits of Dover.

In Turkey sweetmeats are given to a visitor and all his suite.

Some of the sums were not correct.

LESSON LV.

Tale, something told.
Tare, a plant.
Tax, a duty to pay.
Teas, kinds of tea.
Team, row of horses.
There, in that place.
Throne, a royal seat.
Thyme, a sweet plant.
Through, a preposition.
Tied, fastened.
Ton, twenty hundredweight.

Tail, part of an animal.
Tear, to pull in pieces.
Tacks, small nails.
Tease, to vex.
Teem, to be full of.
Their, possessive of they.
Thrown, cast down.
Time, space, duration.
Threw, did throw.
Tide, motion of the sea.
Tun, 252 gallons.

Esop tells us a tale about a fox who lost his tail, and was laughed at by the other foxes.

We could not tear up the tares from our field, without tearing up the wheat.

In some places taxes are placed on all goods, even on tin and iron tacks.

One grocer teased the other about the bad quality of his teas and sugars.

The earth teeming with yellow corn, proved that it had been well ploughed by the teams of the farmer.

The thieves were found there, and some of the stolen goods in their pockets.

When Paris was held by the mob in 1798, the throne of the kings was thrown aside.

In summer time, the heaths of Surrey abound in the sweet wild thyme.

The boy threw a ball through the window.

We tied the boats high up on the beach, lest the rising tide should take them away.

The wine merchant exchanged his tun of wine, for a ton of green tea.

LESSON LVI.

Urn, a hollow vessel.
Use, a verb.
Vane, a weatherecock.
Veil, a covering.
Vile, bad or common.
Yolk, inner part of egg.
Yew, a tree.

Earn, to win by labour
Use, a noun.
Vain, foolish, trifling.
Vale, a small valley.
Vial, a small bottle.
Yoke, a harness for oxen.
You, a pronoun.

THE smith made a tea-urn, which earned the praise of his master, as well as some money.

To put new wine into old leather bottles, is to try to use what is really of no use.

The man tried in vain to reach the vane on the church tower.

The mist rose slowly from the vale of Hebron, which it had covered like a veil.

He poured out of a vial some vile compound which he had bought.

You will find a yew tree in many country churchyards; the wood of the yew tree was used by archers in former days.

The yolk of an egg forms the food of the chicken, while it is being hatched.

The yoke was too small for the ox, and it hurt his shoulder.

The veil of the temple was rent in two when our Lord was crucified.

The vane of the church was rusty, and would not turn with the wind, so we looked at it in vain to see how the wind blew.

LESSON LVII.

Wail , to cry aloud.	Whale , a sea animal.
Wave , a flow of water.	Waive , to pass to and fro.
Waist , the middle of a body.	Waste , to destroy.
Way , a passage.	Weigh , to balance.
Weak , not strong.	Week , seven days.
Wear , to put on.	Where , in what place.
Whole , all.	Hole , a hollow.
Would , part of verb will.	Wood , timber.
Wrap , to cover up.	Rap , to knock.
Wrest , to pull away.	Rest , the remainder.
Wright , a workman.	Right , correct.

THE wail of the mourners was heard afar when the whale upset the boat.

The man who started the boat-race waived his flag over the rippling waves.

So much ornament about the waist of the ship was thought to be only waste.

That is the proper way to weigh goods.

After being ill only a week, he felt weak—so soon does our strength wear away.

The whole of the sails were full of little holes, where the small shot had struck them.

If you would have a strong building, you must use proper wood.

When I rap at the door, wrap a cloak around you before coming out.

The Romans wrested part of Britain out of the hands of the Britons, who kept the rest.

A wheelwright could see at once that the wheels were not put on right.

"I would not have a slave to till my ground, for all the wealth that sinews bought and sold have ever earned."

TEST LESSONS.

LESSON LVIII.

All the workmen had some ale, which they drank in the open air, when the heir of the estate came of age.

The bards of Wales were put to death by Edward I., king of England, in 1272.

The ark of Noah was of gopher wood, and not of beech or elm.

It had no helm, but swam on the water till it rested again on the earth.

Do not bawl out when you are hurt by a ball; you should not alarm your friends, and it is childish to make a great noise.

The sugar cane gives more sugar than the beet root; it is beaten or bruised between heavy rollers. The beet root is grown most in France, because the French are deficient in sugar colonies.

Cain, who killed his brother Abel, was not able to hide from the anger of God.

Poor people in some countries brew drinks from barley, rice, and other grain.

In Scotland and Ireland they brew strong drink from rye and oats.

The robin had a brood of young ones, where the brewer brewed his ale.

Do not climb high trees to tear little birds from their nests. If you fall, you may break a limb, as you cannot always fall on soft brakes.

The wild bears tare the children to pieces before they could get any aid.

The cork tree grows in Spain, and the sugar cane in many hot climates.

The negro chews the cane when ripe, and it causes him to grow fat.

He also eats great quantities of maize, which is common in hot countries.

LESSON LIX.

WE cannot buy a hive of bees without the coarse cover, which in course of time has become rotten and worthless.

The railway fare was not high for those who earn good wages; but the dyer was poor, and though it poured with rain, he was obliged to walk all the way home.

The baker kneaded the dough for the sailors, before the cruise began.

The weather was very foul, and some of those on board would fain have been on shore, but the vessel could not get into the harbour.

The Danes held a large part of the east of England, and performed some feats of valour.

The streams, which are called creeks in America would be rivers in England, as their rivers are so much larger than ours.

In fair weather the crews clean the vessel fore and aft every day, and scrub the decks with stones, which they call holystones.

Jonah sat outside Nineveh under the shadow of a gourd, B.C. 862.

This great plant had grown up in a night, and was as tall as a small fir tree, but an insect bit it through, and it died.

The king and his nobles were sorry on account of their guilt, and were forgiven.

In hot climates, firegrates are unknown; cool breezes are more welcome.

We must not fail to pay our servants their hire when it is due.

A fair wind blew, so that we did not need the oars to urge the vessel, as the sails did it much better.

He had a loan from a friend, and did not like to go alone, lest he should lose it.

The maize was so abundant, that every cask and barrel was filled with it, and it ran over the sides of the wharf.

LESSON LX.

The nave of the church echoed with the knell of the tolling bell, as the corpse of the man passed to the cemetery.

The chief mourner moaned for the loss of his dear friend, who had been to him as a brother.

The knight had an old wound, which often made him groan with pain, when there was any sudden change in the weather.

In the main road stood a load of beans which had been mown that day, but had not been carried to the stack.

In the royal mews many fine horses are to be seen, and on fête days the scene is very pleasant to the eye.

The poet mused a long time on the event, before he wrote aught upon it.

As night draws near, the new-mown hay sends forth a fragrant scent.

The Irish cottier was happy in his frieze coat, because he was sober, and never idle. He did not fear the cold, even though it should freeze.

In some countries, it freezes six months in the year, when nothing can be grown.

The poor people put pieces of skin over their windows, instead of panes of glass.

The sick man was very pale, and was quite unfit to bear rough usage, or fatigue.

The pail held about two gallons, and it was not too full, or it would have overflowed.

The plumber lined the cistern with lead, but the master was not pleased with it.

Many old hymns are very good, and deserve to be read by every one.

The Indians think the paws of the bear the best part of the meat.

When you read, be careful to make the proper pauses, and to read distinctly.

LESSON LXI.

In the auction room many fine prints were sold ; also a silver urn and ewer.

A flock of quails passed over the road, and rested on the maize-field.

The miner wrested a block of quartz from the cliff, when seeking for gold.

We could see the church vane, as we stood on a hill by the sea side.

The smoke hung over the valley, like a thick veil, and we looked in vain.

The man was a great deer-stalker, and was very rough and coarse in manner.

He could not raise his eyes at first, as the rays of the sun were so bright.

He was seized with sudden blindness, caused by the glare of the sun on the snow.

A stork had its nest on a house in Leyden ; the house caught fire, and the stork was burned with its young ones, as it would not fly away to leave them.

Steel is made by heating bars of iron between beds of charcoal. There are some mines of what is called native steel, in Austria.

The physic caused the patient to make wry faces, but it improved his health.

It is better to be good than only to seem good ; deceit never yields happiness.

The sower went forth, to scatter the seed, for the fourth time this year.

The neck of the pony was sore, where the collar had rubbed against it.

LESSON LXII.

BRUCE relates that some savage people in Africa cut **steaks** from live oxen, and roasted them on their **shields**.

The maid of Orleans was burned at Rouen, in 1431, after being fastened to a **stake**.

From the king on his **throne**, to the captive in the dungeon, every one lost his firstborn son, when the angel of death passed over Egypt.

The **straight** path of honesty leads always to honour, and generally to prosperity.

Quails often fly across the **strait** of Gibraltar, without seeming tired.

Lots were cast by the Roman soldiers for the coat of our Saviour, which was without a **seam**.

The garments were **thrown** aside, because the **style** was altered; but they were quite as useful to keep one warm.

The **tide** has turned, and the boat must not be left **untied**.

The strong surf has thrown the seaweed high up on the beach, and some of it is **wrapped** round the pier.

The bell tolled every evening at eight o'clock, to warn the people to put out fires.

The poor people in Russia are **serfs**; they are bought and sold with the land.

The **wheelwright** was unable to **write**, but he could read very well.

His parents thought it was **wrong** for working people to learn to write.

LESSON LXIII.

THE **g**uests at the **h**all had a fine **h**aul of fish, when they fished the lake.

The hunter **g**uessed that the bear was in the snow, by the breathing holes which he saw.

We all **o**we kindness and civility to our neighbours, and that **d**ebt everyone can pay.

The **h**ose of the engine was too short to reach from the water hole to the fire.

The **h**oe is the chief tool of the negro planter, and with it he **h**oes cotton and sugar plants.

The horse was kept in by a tight curb, or he would have leaped over the **h**edge.

At the **e**dge of the pavement a piece of granite is put, to form the **k**erb-stone.

The **a**nt grows much larger in hot countries than it does in England, and some ant hills in Africa are 9 or 10 feet high.

Music was sent for the **c**hoir by my **a**unt, who was the **o**rganist.

Many **q**uires were used during the year, as printed music was then very dear.

The more **y**ou bend the wood of the **y**ew tree, the tougher it grows. On this account the English archers made bows of its wood.

Whether you are in jest, or in earnest, you must always speak the truth, as **l**iarers are liable to be doubted, even when they speak the truth.

We did not know **w**hither the path would lead us, but we saw that it was little used, because it was covered with withered leaves.

After the storm had ceased, we saw that the **w**hole of the breakwater had been washed into the sea, and only deep holes left on the beach.

In the seventh year of Rehoboam, the **h**oly temple at Jerusalem was **w**holly plundered by Shishak, king of Egypt.

LESSON LXIV.

"**AND** **Jesus** touched the **bier**, and they that **bare** it stood still." The funeral carriage is sometimes called a bier.

Some parts of the sea are **blue**, while other parts are green; the deeper seas are generally blue.

The wind **blew** the roof from the house, and part of the thatch **flew** down the chimneys and **flues** of other houses.

The bear often seeks its **prey** on floating ice, and watches for sleeping seals.

Putting useful knowledge in **rhyme** often helps children to remember it.

Time is often wasted by those who mean to do well, but cannot **make up** their minds.

Thus intentions are wasted, like the scent of the wild **thyme** in the wilderness, or like the early dew before the morning sun.

The **roe** of the fish furnishes many thousands of eggs, or spawn.

My brother and I **row** in the same boat at college, and hunt the wild **roe** together in the highlands, during the vacation.

Rose gardens abound in Turkey and Persia, where the leaves are collected every day, and are used to make the perfumes, called otto of roses.

Rows of palaces adorn the **quays** of the river Seine, in Paris, and huge stone walls keep the stream in its bed.

The **ruff** on the neck of the bird gave it a very rough appearance.

The mother **sighed** when her son sailed for India, to **reside** there several years, by the **side** of the river Ganges.

At the siege of Sebastopol, **tiers** of guns were blown from their carriages.

LESSON LXV.

Able having power.**Alter**, to change.**Aloud**, noisy.**Angle**, a corner.**Anker**, ten gallons.**Antic**, trick, or game.**Ascent**, the way up.**Arrow**, a weapon.**Abel**, a son of Adam.**Altar**, part of a church.**Allowed**, permitted.**Angel**, a messenger.**Anchor**, the holdfast of a ship.**Antique**, very old.**Assent**, consent.**Harrow**, to break clods.

We are not all able to learn with equal quickness, but industry often makes up for want of genius.

The murder of **Abel** by Cain, was one of the first dreadful results of sin in the world.

The **altar** piece was much **altered** from the original design by Rubens.

We are not **allowed** to speak aloud, while we are at drill, or on parade.

The **angels**, in great hosts, were with the shepherds, at our Saviour's birth.

The three **angles** of a triangle are together equal to two right **angles**.

The smugglers cast overboard nine **ankers** of brandy, and fastened them to the **anchor** of the ship.

On **antique** pictures at Rome and Naples, the **antics** of monkeys are painted.

We felt sad as we went up the **ascent** to Mount Olivet, whither Jesus had so often gone.

Our principal **assented** to our petition for a half holiday on his birthday.

The day of **arrows** in England is past, but **harrows** are needed as much as ever, to break clods, and prepare the ground for seed.

LESSON LXVI.

Bacon , pork salted and dried.	Baken , part of verb bake.
Bard , a poet.	Barred , stopped up.
Baron , a nobleman.	Barren , unfruitful.
Berry , a fruit.	Bury , to put under ground.
Borough , a chartered town.	Burrow , to make holes in the earth.
Bored , pierced.	Board , part of timber.
Bowled , put out by a ball.	Bold , daring, courageous.
Brayed , cried like an ass.	Braid , dress trimming.
Breaches , holes in a wall.	Breeches , part of men's clothing.
Bridal , a wedding.	Bridle , harness for the head.

WE had a piece of **bacon** and some cakes **baken** on the hearth of the hut.

Bards were very popular before the time of printing ; no gate was **barred** against them, because they sung songs and told amusing stories.

A title without lands gave the baron very little beside **barren** honours.

The marmot and hamster **bury** fruits, corn, and berries under the ground, for winter use.

No rabbit is allowed to **burrow** within the limits of our borough.

The swordfish pierced a hole in the ship, as though the carpenter had **bored** it ; and we were obliged to nail boards over it, to prevent the water getting into the hold.

The **boldest** cricketers are sometimes **bowled** out, by very inferior bowlers.

The lady was **braiding** the mane of the donkey, when he began **braying**, and startled her.

As soon as some **breaches** had been made in the wall, the general ordered the storming party to advance against the town.

In the last century **breeches** were much used ; they are seldom used now but for court dress, and by servants.

At the **Hindoo bridal**, many horses ready saddled and bridled were led in the procession.

LESSON LXVII.

Candid, open, honest.
 Cannon, a great gun.
 Casque, a helmet.
 Carrot, a root.
 Chased, worked over.
 Cellar, a place for wine, &c.
 Ceiling, roof of a room.
 Censor, one who reproves.
 Cession, giving up.
 Cheque, a bank draft.

Candied, dried in sugar.
 Canon, a church law.
 Cask, a small barrel.
 Carat, a jeweller's weight.
 Chaste, modest.
 Seller, one who sells.
 Sealing, fastening with wax.
 Censer, an incense holder.
 Session, a sitting.
 Check, to keep back.

THE thief made a **candid** confession that he had stolen the **candied** peel and other articles for a Christmas pudding.

The first **cannon** were used at the battle of Cressy, in 1346, and were made of wood, surrounded with iron hoops.

Laws relating to the church and its religious services, are called **canon** laws.

The Greek and Roman soldiers wore metal helmets called **casques**.

Carrots grow best in a light soil ; a diamond weighing six **carats** would be worth a great lumber of **carrots**.

The silver cup was finely **chased**, and the design was thought very **chaste**.

The **ceiling** of the palace was painted, and the royal letters **sealed** with **sealing** wax.

There are many poor fruit **sellers** who are glad to live in the **cellars** of houses.

In Rome, the public **censor** arranged the various classes, and the priests used **censers** in the different temples.

The war was ended by the **cession** of Holstein to Prussia, which was ratified in the next **session** of Parliament.

The chancellor required a stamp on all bank **cheques**, which gave a slight **check** to business.

LESSON LXVIII.

Cinque, five.
Coarser, more coarse.
Collar, for the neck.
Concert, a musical party.
Concur, to agree.
Council, an assembly.
Cousin, a relation.
Courier, a messenger.
Coward, a timid person.
Currant, a fruit.
Cygnets, a young swan.
Symbol, music.
Cypress, a tree.

Sink, to let down.
Courser, a racer.
Choler, anger.
Consort, a husband.
Conquer, to overcome.
Counsel, advice.
Cozen, to cheat.
Currier, a leather dresser.
Cowherd, one who minds cows.
Current, the running stream.
Signet, a seal.
Symbol, a sign.
Cyprus, a Greek island.

THE **Cinque** ports were formerly five ports on the south coast, in which were held guard ships, to prevent the landing of enemies, or the sinking of our own ships.

The noble Arab **courser** had been accustomed to **coarse** fare in the desert, and no **collar** had ever pressed his neck, or excited his **choler**.

The **concert** was honored by the presence of the King **Consort**, who **concurred** in the efforts made, to **conquer** the evil habits of the people, by elevating their **tastes**.

At the **council**, the president listened to all the **counsel** given, but complained that his **cousin** had tried to **cozen** him.

The **courier** was glad to have the carriage mended, even by a **currier**.

The **cowherd** was so great a **coward**, that he was afraid to watch his cattle at night.

After the storm, the swollen **current** of the river, carried down **currant** and other trees, with the bodies of **cygnets** which had been drowned.

The **signet** of the king, was the **symbol** of authority, which all must obey.

In **Cyprus**, and Asia Minor, all the cemeteries abound in **cypress** trees.

LESSON LXIX.

Decease, the death.
Descent, coming down.
Demean, to behave.
Dire, dreadful.
Dual, double.

Disease, a complaint.
Dissent, difference.
Demesne, an estate.
Dyer, one who dyes colour.
Dual, fight between two.

AFTER the decease of William the Fourth in 1837, Queen Victoria succeeded to the crown, in right of her father, the Duke of Kent.

George I., King of England, and Elector of Hanover, died in his carriage, from **disease** of the heart, A.D. 1727.

The **descent** of Mont Blanc, is quite as difficult and dangerous as the **ascent**, chiefly on account of snow-storms and drifts.

The son regretted that he was obliged to **dissent** from the opinions of his father.

The jury insisted that the poor pauper should have a decent funeral, as his **descent** from prosperity had been caused by misfortune.

The lady who owned the extensive **demesne**, discharged a **servant** who had **demeaned** himself by petty theft.

The **dire** news, that no logwood could be obtained, quite overcame the **dyer**.

In Greek grammar, the verb has a **dual** form in the case of two persons, as, *we two* write; *ye two* write.

The insane system of fighting **duels** has nearly gone out of use, in civilized communities.

A general mourning followed the death of the good Prince Albert, in December, 1861.

LESSON LXX.

Ewer, a water jug.
Fellow, a person.
Fined, made to pay.
Flower, part of a plant.
Fissure, an opening.
Foremast, of a ship.
Gambol, to play.
Greater, more great.
Grocer, a seller of tea, &c.
Guessed, did guess.

Hewer, a wood cutter.
Felloe, part of a wheel.
Find, to discover.
Flour, ground corn.
Fisher, a fisherman.
Foremost, first in order.
Gamble, to play for money.
Grater, one who grates.
Grosser, larger.
Guest, a visitor.

THE Gibeonites, who deceived Joshua, were condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the congregation.

The proper name for a water-jug is that of **ewer**.

The **fellow** who mended the wheel put in a rotten **felloe**.

If we could **find** him, we should like to have him **fined** for doing so.

The cereals which produce **flour** have a very small and scentless **flower**.

In Alpine ranges, flowers are found in the **fissures** of rocks.

The **fisherman** was found bound to the **foremast** of the ship, by his own son, who was **foremost** among the rescuers.

The porpoises were **gambolling** about the ship, while the passengers **gambled** on deck.

"**Greater** love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

The **grocer** used a large nutmeg **grater**.

The body of the buffalo is **grosser** than that of the ox, and we should not have **guessed** that he would offer it to his **guest**.

LESSON LXXI.

Hallow, to hold sacred.
Hearing, part. of hear.
Highlands, mountains.
Higher, more high.
Holy, sacred, good.
Indict, to charge.
Invade, to enter upon.
Idle, unwilling to work.

Allow, to permit.
Earring, an ear ornament.
Islands, lands surrounded by water.
Hire, wages, money earned.
Wholly, entirely.
Indite, to teach.
Inveighed, spake against.
Idol, an image to worship.

The names of Milton, Pope, Addison, and many others, are **hallowed** by the English nation.

The judge would not **allow** a second **hearing** of the case, in which some **earrings** had been stolen.

The **Highlands** of Scotland, and its lakes, often studded with **islands**, afford splendid scenery.

The higher you ascend the passes of the Alps, the more it costs for the **hire** of guides and attendants.

The members of the tribe of Levi were **wholly** devoted to religious services and duties, about the holy places of the temple.

The prisoner escaped, because the **indictment** was not correct, and after that, a proper one was **indited** by the crown lawyer.

The emperor did not scruple to **invade** other countries, but he **inveighed** bitterly against others who did so.

One of the great evils of **idol** worship is, that numbers of persons live in **idleness** about the various temples.

The noise of the waterfall made the **hearing** of ordinary sounds impossible.

LESSON LXXII.

Levy , to raise a tax, or army.	Levée , an assembly.
Lesson , a task.	Lessen , to make less.
Manor , an estate.	Manner , a mode, or way.
Marshal , an officer.	Martial , warlike.
Mayor , a magistrate.	Mare , a female horse.
Medal , a coin.	Meddle , to interfere with.
Metal , a mineral.	Mettle , spirit, courage.
Metre , measure.	Meter , one who measures.
Minor , one under age.	Miner , a digger of minerals.
Missed , part. of miss.	Mist , a damp vapour.
Mower , one who mows.	More , comp. of many.
Muscle , a part of the flesh.	Mussel , a shell fish.

THE poll-tax, levied by Richard II., in 1380, was unjust, because a poor man had to pay as much as a rich person.

At the levée of the king, the generals received a lesson, instructing them to lessen, as much as possible, the horrors of war.

The owner of that manor neglected it, in a shameful manner.

The French marshals, and their staff, had a very martial appearance, when they were marshalled in front of the emperor.

The mayor lost his gold chain, which was replaced with one of baser metal.

He rode a mare of high mettle, which was the cause of his loss.

On the chain was an old medal, which many thieves would be glad to meddle with.

The poor corn-meter wrote a poem, which was full of spirit, but incorrect in metre.

Many who are minors in age, are allowed to be miners in coal-mines.

Many of the finest lake scenes were missed, on account of the thick mist.

More muscle is developed in a mower than in one who gathers mussels and other shell fish.

LESSON LXXIII.

Palate, the taste, roof of the mouth.
Pannel, a saddle.
Patients, a doctor's clients.
Pattern, an example.
Pillar, a tall post.
Pique, angry feeling.
Plaintiff, one who complains.
Practice, to do a thing.
Presents, things given.
Profit, gain, advantage.
Psalter, a psalm book.

Pallet, a kind of mattress.
Panel, a piece of wood.
Patience, quiet suffering.
Patron, a friend.
Pillow, a stuffed cushion.
Peak, a mountain top.
Plaintive, mournful.
Practise, to do anything often.
Presence, in front of one.
Prophet, one who foretells.
Salter, one who salts.

The **palate** is injured by highly spiced food, and a **pallet** is more healthy than a soft bed.

The force of the blow broke the **pannel** of the saddle, and cracked the **panel** of the carriage.

The **patients** were kept so long waiting, that their **patience** was quite exhausted.

The poor student was a **pattern** to his **patrons**, he was so diligent and persevering.

By ancient custom a **pillar** was often erected, to commemorate any great event. Jacob made a **pillar** of the stone which he had used at night for a **pillow**.

The friends met near the **peak** of Teneriffe, but a slight **pique** separated them.

The **plaintiff** gave her evidence in such a **plaintive** voice, she was scarcely heard.

It is quite contrary to my usual **practice** to play what I have not often **practised**.

The envoy from Japan brought some splendid **presents**, which were opened in the queen's **presence**.

The warnings of the **prophet** were without **profit**, to those who would not hear them.

The **psalter**, and other books, were often splendidly illuminated in the middle ages.

At that time the **salter** was an important person, as nearly all winter provisions were salted in the autumn.

LESSON LXXIV.

Radish, a root.
 Shagreen, a fish skin.
 Sighed, did sigh.
 Soared, flew up.
 Soled, did sole.
 Sower, one who sows corn.
 Subtler, more cunning.
 Succour, help.
 Surplus, more than enough.

Reddish, rather red.
 Chagrin, vexation.
 Side, part of a thing.
 Sword, a weapon.
 Sold, did sell.
 Sore, to feel pain.
 Sutler, a camp follower.
 Sucker, a young root.
 Surplice, a robe, or gown.

The radish is a favourite root, which grows in the spring, and is of a reddish colour.

Great was the chagrin of the artist, when he found that he had lost his shagreen case, containing his colours and pencils.

He sat by the side of the road, and sighed over his misfortune.

The eagle soared above the battle-field, where the sword of the foemen had been busy.

The poor people in France wear wooden shoes, soled or tipped with iron, and they are sold in every town in the empire.

The sower of the barley had made his hand sore, by cutting it with a hand-saw.

The surplus of the money, collected for the organ, was spent in the purchase of surplices for the clergymen.

The serpent was subtler than the woman, so his cunning was successful.

The army in India is followed by a vast number of sutlers, or attendants.

The only hope of succour to the lost traveller lay in climbing up the cliff, by help of young trees and suckers.

LESSON LXXV.

Talents, natural powers.
 Told, rang the bell slowly.
 Tracked, followed the steps.
 Travel, journeying.
 Weather, state of the atmosphere.
 Weakly, not strong.
 Weighed, did weigh.
 Wither, to fade away.

Talons, sharp claws.
 Told, did tell.
 Tract, a portion.
 Travail, labour.
 Whether, if.
 Weekly, every week.
 Wade, to walk in water.
 Whither, to what place.

THE monkey displayed his talents in teasing the cat, who showed her sharp talons.

The fact that the bell was so often tolled, told a sad story of frequent deaths.

The bloodhound tracked the fugitive slave through a large tract of barren swamp.

Travel in Africa, and other savage places, is attended with severe travail.

The difficulty of travelling depends much on the state of the weather.

Whether I sink or swim, I will do my utmost to succeed.

The invalid, who was still but weakly, was supported by weekly payments from his club.

"The child is not, and I, whither shall I go?" said Reuben, the son of Jacob.

"The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, and the grace of its fashion passeth away."

Many diggers wade up to their knees in water, and when their gold is weighed, they are hardly paid for their labour.

The talents of the speaker were proved beyond doubt, by his brilliant oration on the slave question.

LESSON LXXVI.

Acceded, yielded to.
Accidence, part of grammar.
Addition, adding up.
Adherence, holding together.
Analyst, one who analyses.
Assistance, friendly help.

Exceeded, went beyond.
Accidents, things happening.
Edition, a sending forth.
Adherents, followers.
Annalist, a writer of history.
Assistants, helpers.

It is not possible to learn a language without a good knowledge of the **accidence**.

Accidents will occur, in the best regulated families.

The general was much cheered by the staunch **adherence** of his old comrades.

The Pretender and his **adherents** suffered many hardships, after the battle of Culloden.

The contents of the stomach were **analysed** by the chemist, who was a noted **analyst**.

Tacitus was a noted **annalist** of the Roman Empire, and its crimes.

The master **acceded** to our request for two hours' leave, but, unfortunately, we **exceeded** our time.

In **addition** to this offence, one of our companions figured in the next **edition** of the local paper, for some mischief.

The **assistants** had orders to be very severe with the daily lessons, and not to give anyone the least **assistance** in his preparation or exercises.

The **addition** of a small sum to the weekly wages gave great pleasure to the servants.

LESSON LXXVII

Capital, the chief.
 Cemetery, a burial place.
 Century, one hundred years.
 Celery, a plant.
 Cereal, belonging to corn.
 Colonel, head of a regiment.
 Complement, to fill up.
 Confidant, a trusted person.
 Correspondents, letter writers.
 Critique, critical remarks.

Capitol, a high building.
 Symmetry, beauty of form.
 Sentry, a watcher.
 Salary, yearly wages.
 Serial, periodical.
 Kernel, part of a nut.
 Compliment, politeness.
 Confident, hopeful.
 Correspondence, writings.
 Critic, one who makes them.

The highest building in Rome, the capital of Italy, was the famous **capitol**, or citadel.

Many of the figures in the cemetery were sadly deficient in **symmetry**.

When Pompeii was discovered, a **sentry** was found at his post, where he had died centuries before.

To grow **celery**, one need to have a good soil.

The **serial** published by Reeve and Co., contained many articles, and specimens of cereal plants.

The colonel told his men, he could not stay to **compliment** them, but the whole matter lay like a **kernel** in a nutshell; "There," said he, "is the fort, and you must take it!"

The goods sent in to-day were only the **complement** of the order, not completed yesterday.

The general told the colonel, who was his only **confidant**, that he was **confident** of victory.

The newspaper **correspondents** were all sent out of the camp, because their **correspondence** betrayed our movements to the enemy.

The **critic** showed his personal enmity to the author in his **critique** on the book.

The gardener required an increase of **salary**, as the garden had been made as large again.

LESSON LXXVIII.

Decorum, decency.
Deference, respect.
Elicit, to draw forth.
Emigrate, to go out of a place.
Envelope, v. to cover.
Eruption, bursting out.
Exercise, active motion.
Formally, with great form.

Decorous, decently.
Difference, not the same.
Elicit, unlawful.
Immigrate, to go into it.
Envelope, n. a covering.
Irruption, a bursting in.
Exorcise, to drive out.
Formerly, in former time.

WHETHER rich or poor, it is quite proper to pay the utmost deference to the aged.

The difference in the steepness of the descent was more in appearance than in reality.

The conduct of the prisoners, at the funeral of their companion, was decorous and orderly.

Men are stimulated to exertion by the fact that they have a number of beings dependent on them.

We could only elicit from the old sailor, that he had been engaged in some illicit traffic.

Many persons emigrate from Ireland to America, but Ireland has few immigrants.

The envelope containing the despatch was enveloped in oilskin, to keep it dry.

The eruption of Vesuvius was followed by an irruption of lava into the villages.

The clergyman was called upon to exorcise an evil spirit, who was said to exercise an evil influence on a child.

The irruption of the barbarians into Europe was like the bursting of a torrent, which sweeps all before it.

LESSON LXXIX.

Glacier, an ice field.
Glutinous, sticky.
Ingenious, clever.
Lightning, electricity.
Monetary, relating to money.
Ordinance, a command.

Glazier, a glass worker.
Gluttonous, greedy.
Ingenuous, candid, honest.
Lightening, making lighter.
Monitory, advising.
Ordnance, artillery.

THERE are many **glaciers** in the Alps, which must have lasted for ages, as they never appear to lessen in area or depth.

The **glazier** placed some **glutinous** substance outside the window, so that the **gluttonous** proceedings going on within might not be overlooked.

The patent of the engineer was as **ingenious** as his manner was open and **ingenuous**.

By the aid of the flashes of **lightning**, we could see the crew **lightening** the vessel, by throwing the cargo over-board.

The whole of the **monetary** world was startled at the bank failures, though some **monitory** warnings had been given.

The government passed an **ordinance**, that the Board of **Ordnance** should cast no more artillery.

Dr. Franklin brought **lightning** from the clouds by means of a kite, which was made to act as a lightning conductor.

The surveyors of the **ordnance** office have been engaged for years in surveying this country.

LESSON LXXX.

Populace, the people.
Precedent, an example.
Prescription, something ordered.
Principal, chief.
Proposition, an assertion.
Stationary, standing still.

Populous, well peopled.
President, the chief.
Proscription, something forbidden.
Principle, motive.
Preposition, part of speech.
Stationery, writing materials.

The **populace** of all large cities are liable to sudden outbreaks and convulsions.

London is more **populous** than any other known city. Some Chinese cities, and indeed the whole empire, is very **populous**.

The **president** of the council said that the plan could not be adopted, without some **precedent**.

The **prescription** given by the physician had a good effect in a short time.

During the **proscriptions** in Rome, each leader tried to proscribe and destroy, all his own enemies.

The **principal** enemy of Mark Antony was Cicero, who had been so opposed to him in **principle**, that Mark Antony added this stigma to his already disgraced character, and caused him to be put to death.

Octavius had made a **proposition** to divide the Roman empire with Mark Antony.

The **stationery** shops do not always remain **stationary** in China and the East.

The **stationer** walks about with his goods.

ON DIFFICULT WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

LESSON LXXXI.

Abscess, a swelling.
Acid, a sharp taste.
Acres, a part of land.
Agile, active, quick.
Ague, a shaking fever.
Airy, open to the air.
Alias, otherwise.
Alien, a stranger.
Aloe, bitter plant.
Ambush, hiding place.

Ancient, very old.
Anise, a sweet herb.
Answer, to reply.
Arctic, northern.
Area, a space.
Archives, records.
Asthma, a lung disease.
Author, a writer.
Auspice, patronage.
Awful, fearful.

THE lion which Androcles met had an **abscess** in its foot, caused by a sharp thorn.

Near Ispahan in Persia, many **acres** of rose trees are cultivated, for the sake of the rose leaves.

The **anise** seed has a pleasant flavour, and is quite free from **acid**.

The Park was open and **airy**, and contained many **agile** deer of different species.

The Frenchman was not allowed to vote because he was an **alien**, though he was suffering from **ague**, caused by a long residence in the marshes of Lincolnshire.

The man who sold the bitter **aloes** had an **alias**, that is, another name.

The captain arranged that part of his command should lie in **ambush**, in an **ancient** castle by the wayside, but the plan did not **answer**, as the enemy went another way.

The **Arctic** region comprises the **area** of the earth, within $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of the N. Pole. Do not omit the **c**, and call it **Artic**.

The librarian had lived so much among the dusty **archives**, that he had caught an **asthma**.

The Sinai manuscript of the Holy Scriptures, has been published by its **author** under the **auspices** of the Emperor of Russia.

LESSON LXXXII.

Balsam, a balm.
Banquet, a feast.
Biscuit, twice baked.
Bosom, the breast.
Breakfast, the first meal.
Brigand, a robber.
Bubble, a globe of air.
Bulwark, a defence.

Buoyant, lively, light.
Burgess, a citizen.
Briefly, shortly.
Brilliant, sparkling.
Bristles, short, stiff hair.
Brittle, easily broken.
Brutal, like a brute.
Bustle, to be in a hurry.

THE Balm of Gilead was a healing balsam which was famous in Ancient Palestine.

A banquet was given to the borough members, to which every burgess was invited.

Every one was in buoyant spirits, and brilliant speeches were made during the evening.

Biscuits are now made by steam in large quantities, but they are more brittle than those of the old-fashioned kind.

The brigand was shot in the bosom by the traveller, and quickly breathed out his life.

After a hurried breakfast, the major briefly exhorted his men to use the utmost despatch to dispatch their business.

The wild boar had a very brutal appearance; its bristles were so long and prominent.

The enemy had made a bulwark for themselves, by erecting a strong stockade, the top of which bristled with sharp-pointed sticks.

They were expecting an attack, and all within was bustle and excitement.

The children amused themselves, by blowing bubbles out of a tobacco pipe dipped in soapy water.

LESSON LXXXIII.

Calcine, to burn to powder.
Callous, without feeling.
Canvas, coarse cloth.
Carmine, a bright red.
Caustic, a burning substance.
Censure, blame.
Centre, the middle.
Challenge, to dare any one.
Circuit, a distance round.
Cistern, a water-holder.
Cocoa, a foreign seed.
Column, a pillar.
Comma, a reading pause.

Conduit, a water pipe.
Conquest, gained by fighting.
Coppice, a grove.
Cornice, an ornament.
Corsair, a pirate.
Coulter, part of a plough.
Couple, two things.
Courage, bravery.
Crevice, a crack.
Crosier, a bishop's staff.
Chiefly, above the rest.
Churlish, ill-mannered.
Crescent, a half moon.

The shells were gathered from the beach, and calcined, to make lime for the mortar.

Fresh water was brought to Glasgow by means of a conduit from Loch Katrine.

Any person not quite callous would have been pleased to see the huts thus made, which were covered with canvas for roofs.

In the sham fight at the Easter Review one party made a complete conquest in the coppice which borders Blackheath.

The pretended corsair had stained his cheeks with carmine, and had been censured for putting caustic on the faces of some of his men, who had challenged him to fight, with more courage than good sense.

The two parts of the cornice were coupled in the centre, with a screw, and the crevice filled up with cement.

The ploughman formed a great circuit with the coulter of the plough, in the form of a crescent.

The priest who carried the crosier was churlish in his manner, though it was said to be chiefly in outward show.

The cistern which supplied water to the cocoa-makers, was on the top of four small columns. The pause after cocoa-makers is called a comma.

LESSON LXXXIV.

Dabble, to play in water.

Damage, loss or hurt.

Damsel, a young woman.

Dauntless, fearless.

Dazzle, to confound.

Debtor, one who owes.

Deluge, a flood.

Desert, a barren place.

Docile, teachable.

Doctrine, learning.

Doleful, sad, gloomy.

Dormant, sleeping.

Double, two fold.

Doublet, an overcoat.

Doughty, brave.

Drama, a play.

Ductile, easily drawn out.

Dudgeon, in a pet.

Dwarfish, small sized.

Dwindle, to grow less.

LITTLE people like to **dabble** in water, though they often **damage** their clothes by doing so.

The **damsel** had a **double** object in view ; she wanted to order a new **doublet** for her friend, and to buy a ribbon, which would **dazzle** the eyes of her acquaintance.

The **doughty** champions showed their **dauntless** bravery more at reviews, than in real warfare.

When the wall of the **reservoir** gave way, a **deluge** of water turned the fertile valley into a **desert**. Huge bars of iron were bent, like so much **ductile** wire.

In the **drama** which we saw, a **debtor** was shown to be in high **dudgeon** because a poor creditor had asked for money which had been due two years.

The **docile** pupils had acquired a thorough knowledge of the **doctrines** of their teacher, and mental powers, lying **dormant** before, had been trained into activity.

The plants, which were **dwarfish** in their own climate, had **dwindled** into much less, so that the **botanist** looked quite **doleful** when he saw them.

LESSON LXXXV.

Eager , in earnest.	Entrance , going into.
Earnest , desirous.	Equal , even.
Echo , return of sound.	Era , a period.
Eider , a wild fowl.	Ermine , a fine fur.
Emblem , a picture.	Error , a mistake.
Empty , containing nothing.	Escort , a protection.
Engine , a machine.	Ethics , morals.
Ensign , a standard.	Exit , departure.

IN 1347, Edward III. was eager to get into Calais ; the citizens were equally in earnest to keep him out, so that his entrance was delayed during a siege of eleven months.

The lakes of Killarney are remarkable for their echoes, as well as their fine scenery.

The ermine on the robe of the judge is spoken of as the emblem of purity.

In the era called the dark ages, many errors of doctrine were prevalent.

In the States of the Church, an escort is as necessary to travellers as it would be in Arabia.

The Chinese are prone to empty boasting ; they call all other nations barbarians.

The two most famous English writers on ethics, are Butler and Paley.

The original engine of George Stephenson, exists in the Kensington Museum.

The ensign of the regiment shot a number of eider ducks, in Norway.

The people collect the eider down, to make soft beds and pillows.

LESSON LXXXVI.

Fable, a discourse.
Faithful, trustworthy.
Falcon, a hawk.
Falchion, a sword.
Falsehood, untruth.
Fashion, mode, manner.
Feather, of a bird.
Feature, part of the face.
Febrile, relating to fevers.
Festive, gay.

Filial, childlike.
Florist, flower grower.
Flourish, to increase.
Foreign, of another country.
Forfeit, a penalty.
Fossil, turned to stone.
Fracture, something broken.
Frequent, often.
Fruitful, fertile.
Fruitless, not productive.

The fables of Æsop and La Fontaine give many faithful lessons to young people.

Hunting with the falcon was a favourite sport in England, as well as in foreign parts, until firearms came into frequent use.

While the young florist was digging new ground, he found sundry fossils, which, with filial respect, he carried at once to his father.

While nations flourish, the fashions often change, as festive gatherings encourage frequent alterations.

He who is convicted of falsehood, not only forfeits the good opinion of others, but one feature of the case is, that he is often doubted, when he speaks truth.

The bones of a bird are hollow, as well as the feathers, to render the body lighter, and its blood seems to be always at febrile heat, compared with some other animals.

A sword is sometimes called a falchion.—“With eye of hawk and falchion keen.”

The once fruitful lands of the old States of America have been so overworked, that efforts to grow tobacco and sugar on some plantations are fruitless.

LESSON LXXXVII

Gallant, brave, daring.
 Gaudy, very fine.
 Gauger, exciseman.
 Gauntlet, an iron glove.
 Ghastly, frightful.
 Gherkin, a young cucumber.
 Gibbet, a gallows.
 Gingham, a kind of cotton.
 Girdle, a belt.

Gracious, kindly.
 Grammar, science of words.
 Grievous, sorrowful.
 Guardian, a protector.
 Guiltless, free from sin.
 Guinea, twenty-one shillings.
 Guidance, direction.
 Gypsum, plaster of Paris.
 Gunwale, part of a boat.

MURAT was one of the most gallant generals of Napoleon I.; but he was fond of gaudy dress, and much ornament.

By her gracious manner, the Queen won the hearts of the poor people; their children were taught spelling and grammar.

Where formerly no one but the minister, the school-master, and the gauger, could write, learning became common.

The guardians of the poor see many grievous cases of distress, and take under their guidance many children, who, though guiltless themselves, suffer through the faults and follies of their parents.

Gauntlets, or iron gloves, were used in old times, before guineas were coined.

The last pirates taken on our coast, were hung on gibbets by the water side, and formed a row of ghastly objects.

Gherkins, or young cucumbers, are picked when small, to be pickled.

The dress was made of gingham, and it was bound round by a girdle of the same.

The gunwale of the boat was plastered over with wet gypsum, which hardened as it became dry.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

Habit, custom, use.
Haggard, pale and thin.
Halberd, a sergeant's spear.
Harass, to disturb.
Haughty, proud.
Hazard, risk, danger.
Hearken, to listen.
Heathen, an idolater.

Heifer, a young cow.
Heighten, to raise.
Heinous, very wicked.
Hillock, a little hill.
Honey, produce of bees.
Horror, great fear.
Hostile, unfriendly.
Housewife, a housekeeper.

Habit is a succession of acts, and will become like an iron chain. Young people soon become the slaves of evil habit.

The criminal, who was so **haughty** at first, became **haggard**, as he was exposed to the **harass** of hostile evidence.

He was seen to **hearken** earnestly as the witnesses were called, and was overcome with **horror**, when the jury declared him guilty.

The missionaries were exposed to great **hazard**, by their labours among the **heathen**; their difficulties were often increased by the **heinous** sins of Europeans, who lived among the heathen.

The farmer said he had a famous **housewife**, who looked after the **heifers** and other cattle, and obtained **honey** by placing beehives on **hillocks** at the end of the garden.

The yeomen of the guard carry a **halberd**, and wear dresses, such as were worn in the time of Henry VIII.

The word **hillock** means a little hill; the termination, **ock**, having that effect in English words.

LESSON LXXXIX.

Incense, a fragrant smell.
Income, yearly receipt.
Inmate, a dweller within.
Insult, an affront.
Jargon, mixed language.
Jostle, push against.
Journey, a passage.

Irksome, troublesome.
Iron, a hard metal.
Isthmus, a neck of land.
Issue, the result.
Judgment, a decision.
Juggler, a mountebank, a cheat.
Juicy, full of juice.

THE priests in catholic places of worship swing **censers**, containing fragrant **incense**, before the altar of the church.

Each inmate of the almshouse had a small **income** from the funds, which a native of the town had left in trust for that purpose.

The passage across the **isthmus** of Darien is much less **irksome**, now a railway is formed from Panama to Aspinwall.

The **issue** of the insult was, that both parties appealed to arms, and iron shot and shell did what common sense might have done much better.

By mixing with people of various nations, they had acquired a **jargon** of words, which was hardly intelligible.

In the course of the journey of life, we often **jostle** against strange people, and are sometimes wrong in our judgment of them.

The juggler tossed up what seemed to be a juicy orange, and having cut it open, took out a silk handkerchief.

LESSON XC.

Kennel, a dog's house.
Knacker, a horse butcher.
Kneeling, on the knees.
Knavish, dishonest.
Knapsack, a leather bag.

Knighted, made a knight.
Knitting, stocking making.
Knocker, a door rapper.
Knowledge, science.
Knuckle, a joint of the hand.

ANY dog's house is a **kennel**, but the term is usually applied to the house or premises where hounds are kept in packs, for hunting purposes.

The poor horse fell and broke his leg, so that the **knacker** had to be sent for to kill him, and his body was sent to the **kennel** of fox hounds.

The conduct of the **knight** was so **knavish**, that it was said, he never ought to have been **knighted**.

The sovereign denied all **knowledge** of his **knavish** tricks, or he would rather have had him **knocked** on the head than made a **knight**.

The first rank of soldiers were **kneeling** on the ground, and the second rank rested their rifles on the **knapsacks** of the first.

Before door-**knockers** were invented, people were obliged to rap with their **knuckles**, or with something else which they carried with them.

Many poor people spend their leisure time in **knitting** warm stockings, and other articles of clothing.

Among the lower rank of Americans, the **knuckle-duster** is used in quarrels. It is a metal mould which is made to cover the **knuckles**.

LESSON XCI.

Lacquer, a yellow colour.
Language, speech.
Languish, to be weak.
Languor, weakness.
Lattice, crossed woodwork.
Lavish, wasteful.
Laundress, a washer of clothes.
Laurel, an evergreen.
League, a treaty.
Leather, tanned skin.
Ledger, an account book.

Leisure, rest from duty.
Leopard, a spotted animal.
Lettuce, an eatable plant.
Lilac, a fragrant flower.
Limner, a portrait painter.
Liquor, a strong liquid.
Liquid, watery.
Listless, careless.
Loathsome, distasteful.
Loiter, to idle about.
Lustrous, shining.

THE study of **language** is so useful, as well as interesting, that we may well devote our **leisure** time to it.

The side of the cottage was covered with **lattice** work, for creeping plants, and behind it were **lilac** bushes, and **lettuce** beds, only hidden from sight by a row of **laurels**.

The heat of the weather was so great that every one suffered from **languor**, and even the plants seemed to **languish** with the heat.

The saloon was so adorned with **lavish** gilding, that one would have guessed it to be only **lacquer**, while numerous portraits by the finest **limners** hung upon its walls.

The **linen** was lost on its way home, through the servant of the **laundress** having taken too much **liquor**, which caused him to **loiter** in the public house, and neglect his duty.

Skins require to pass through a long process, and some **loathsome** conditions, before they become **leather**, and to be a long time in a **liquid** containing **tannin**, which is the principal or essence of the bark of trees.

The skins of **leopards**, and other spotted hides, are dressed differently, to preserve their **lustrous** appearance.

In the middle ages, every merchant who had a **ledger**, and was not too **listless**, joined the Hanseatic **league**.

LESSON XCII.

Malice, ill-will.**Manger**, a food rack.**Mansion**, a dwelling.**Margin**, an edge.**Marquis**, a nobleman.**Martyr**, a witness.**Mastiff**, a large dog.**Meadow**, a low grass field.**Meagre**, thin, poor-looking.**Measure**, a proportion.**Messuage**, house and land.**Minute**, the sixtieth of an hour.**Mirror**, a looking glass.**Mischief**, wanton damage.**Missile**, anything thrown.**Mission**, errand.**Model**, a copy or example.**Modern**, of late date.**Moisture**, dampness.**Monarch**, a king.**Mortgage**, a pledge.**Muzzle**, the mouth of an animal.

THE dog in the manger showed more ill temper than malice; but the mischief was as great to the hungry ox.

In the mansion of the marquis there were large saloons lined with mirrors, the margins of which were finely carved.

In some mirrors in the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, they still show the marks made by missiles, thrown or fired at them during the revolution of 1848.

Minutes seem very long in times of great danger and excitement, and cannot be measured like ordinary moments.

The martyr, John Huss, is said to have sung a psalm while being burned at the stake, at Prague, in 1415.

The meadow was mortgaged, as well as the messuage in which the fallen monarch had lived.

When the new owner came, they were obliged to muzzle the mastiff, who did not approve of his mission.

The building was but a meagre copy of a bad model; a modern imitation of an ancient castle.

The moisture of the surrounding marshes rendered the situation a very bad one.

LESSON XCIII.

Native, born in the land.

Nature, natural gifts.

Nauseous, bad to the taste.

Neighbour, one who lives near.

Neither, not either.

Nephew, son of sister or brother.

Nitre, a chemical substance.

Notice, a warning.

Nourish, to support.

Novel, new.

Nuisance, an annoyance.

Nurture, early training.

The original natives of North America, the Indians, are by nature and habit fitted for dwelling in forests; they have powers of observation which seem like instinct.

"He that shewed mercy on him" is the best definition of what a neighbour should be, as we learn from the parable of the good Samaritan.

Neither the priest nor the Levite did this, though the Samaritan did, who was his natural enemy.

Nauseous medicines are often useful, and so are painful operations. So young people often receive advantage from very bitter experiences.

Many who have been nurtured in luxury have been less useful and happy, than those whose poverty has been so great as scarcely to afford them enough to nourish the body with suitable food.

Nitre is an important chemical agent; it is a chief component in gun-powder; but several novel compounds have been introduced of late.

The nephew of the inventor was so great a novice, that none of the skilled workmen took any notice of him.

He had been carefully nurtured, but was of a very idle and listless disposition.

LESSON XCIV.

Oafish, like a clown.
Object, anything seen.
Ocean, the great water.
Odious, hateful.
Odour, a smell.
Office, place of business.
Onion, a vegetable.

Onward, forward.
Onyx, a precious stone.
Orgies, licentious feasts.
Orphan, a fatherless child.
Ostrich, a great bird.
Outward, going out.

THERE are five great oceans, all of which are connected. They abound in animal life, and contain numerous objects, which are worthy of study, as well as multitudes more, of which we know nothing.

The **oafish** conduct of the recruits made them **odious** to the drill-masters ; but discipline and training soon improved their personal appearance.

The **onion** is a useful vegetable, but the **odour** of it is not pleasant.

The telegraph **office** was full of busy men, all of whom were urging **onward** their various messages.

There are many **orphan** homes in England, where the fatherless and motherless are educated and cared for.

The **ostrich** is said by the Arabs and Negroes, to swallow large stones, just as the common fowl swallows small ones.

The **onyx** stone is found in the East Indies, and Siberia.

It was said that the **outward** passage of the emigrant vessel was disgraceful, on account of the drunken **orgies** which were common on board of it.

LESSON XCV.

Palace, a royal dwelling.
Paltry, mean, shabby.
Peasant, a countryman.
Peevish, fretful.
People, a nation.
Peril, danger.
Perish, to die out.
Petal, part of a flower.
Pressure, a weight.
Pewter, a mixed metal.
Phaeton, an open carriage.

Pheasant, a game bird.
Physic, medicine.
Pious, religious.
Plague, to vex, annoy.
Porous, having holes.
Porpoise, a water animal.
Postpone, to put off.
Poultry, domestic fowls.
Promise, a word given.
Prostrate, laid down.
Puncture, a pointed cut.

THE royal palaces of England are paltry in outward appearance, when compared with other countries.

Many of the peasants of France are owners of the little farms which they cultivate, and though they may not have any pheasants, they keep much poultry, and export millions of eggs.

Some people are rendered peevish by peril, while others seem to grow more courageous and calm, under its pressure.

During the terrible plague in London, in 1667, many poor people were left to perish, their friends having been driven away by fear.

The doctor's phaeton contained a box of physic, which he was taking to a patient, who was prostrate with fever.

It had been promised before, but had been postponed through neglect.

Water is kept cool in Egypt during summer, by being placed in porous jars, which are cooler than those made of pewter or glass.

The porpoise is often seen on our coasts; its broad back looks very much like that of a black pig.

The pious negro died from the poison of a snake, which had entered his foot by a small puncture.

LESSON XCVI.

Quadrant, one fourth of a circle.
Quagmire, a bog.
Qualmish, rather sick.
Quarrel, a dispute.
Quarry, a stone mine.
Quarter, one fourth.

Quaver, a note in music.
Query, an inquiry.
Quickly, rather quick.
Quiver, to shake.
Quota, a proportion.
Quorum, necessary number.

A **quadrant** and a **sextant** are instruments used by navigators, to find out the position of the ship on the earth's surface.

The two brothers **quarrelled** about a small piece of land, which was only a **quagmire**, and was useless to either of them.

In my first sea voyage I felt **qualmish**, as soon as we left the harbour; and when the wind rose, I was **quickly** sea-sick.

In answer to my **query** as to what was good for it, an old sailor replied, "To go to sea for seven years."

In our **quarter** of the globe, the climate is more changeable, but not so liable to extremes.

The portion of a division is called a **quota**, and the number of a vestry, or committee, necessary to transact business, is called a **quorum**.

The voice of the singer **quivers** while she is singing **quavers** and **semiquavers**.

When the time arrived for the committee meeting, there were not members present in sufficient numbers to form a **quorum**.

We should often cross the channel, if we did not feel such **queer** sensations as we do, when becoming **qualmish** with sea-sickness.

LESSON XCVII.

Rabble, a mob.
Ramemt, clothing.
Rancour, hatred.
Rapid, very quick.
Rapine, plunder.
Rapture, extreme joy.
Ravage, to lay waste.
Refuge, place of rest.

Relish, with an appetite.
Remnant, what remains.
Rescue, to recover.
Rhubarb, a medicine.
Rigid, stiff, harsh.
Rudder, helm of a vessel.
Ruffle, to strut, to disturb.
Rupture, a bursting.

THE rabble in the French revolution of 1798, were not remarkable for their fine raiment.

They showed the utmost rancour against the priests and nobles, and in many parts ravaged their lands and houses.

Many who were victims of this system of rapine took refuge in England and Holland.

The decline of the Republic was as rapid as its rise had been sudden, and its progress remarkable.

The return of the Bourbon king, Louis XVIII., allowed the remnant to return. Many were filled with rapture, when they met with friends who had been long before given up for dead.

A rupture between France and England followed the revolution; those who were rigid republicans were much ruffled, because the emigrants found refuge in England.

The pilot, Maxwell, held the rudder during the fire, until he was almost broiled.

No rhubarb, nor any other medicine, could cure him, nor give him a relish for food again.

LESSON XCVIII.

Sabbath, the seventh day.
Sabre, a broad sword.
Sacred, holy.
Saffron, a yellow flower.
Salver, a dish.
Sanguine, hopeful.
Saucy, pert.
Sausage, chopped meat.
Scabbard, a sword-sheath.
Scaffold, a wooden structure.

Scallop, a shell.
Scatter, to distribute.
Scenic, of a scene.
Sceptic, an unbeliever.
Sceptre, a royal staff.
Schedule, a list.
Scholar, a student.
Science, knowledge.
Scissors, cutting instruments.
Scramble, to hurry up.

THE institution of the Sabbath, as a day sacred to rest and worship, was an appointment of mercy, to man and beast, in spite of all that sceptics may say to the contrary.

Science teaches us, and scholars also, that rest about the seventh day is the safest for both.

The adjutant was presented, on his promotion, with a sabre in a silver scabbard, and a salver, with a suitable inscription on it.

The scenic pictures of the theatre were fine enough to please the most sanguine.

The pretended king, with his wooden sceptre, and the clown with his saucy answers, amused every one.

The stage was scattered over with scallop shells, of a saffron colour.

In Germany many sausages are eaten, of a larger size than those in England.

A pair of scissors forms a lever of the third kind, and by their help old parchment schedules are cut into strips, and boiled down, to make size for carvers and gilders.

The poor children were much amused, when the teacher allowed them to scramble for oranges and nuts.

LESSON XCIX.

Scripture , a writing.	Shipping , a number of ships.
Scruple , hesitation.	Shudder , to shake with fear.
Sculpture , statuary.	Slaughter , killing a number.
Scutcheon , coat of arms.	Solemn , serious.
Sempstress , a needlewoman.	Solstice , turning point of the sun.
Sequel , conclusion.	Sombre , dark coloured.
Serpent , a snake.	Spacious , roomy.
Shadow , a reflection.	Species , kind or sort.
Shallow , not deep.	Stomach , part of the body.
Shepherd , a minder of sheep.	Surfeit , too much of a thing.

SOME writers do not scruple to impugn the truth of the Holy Scriptures.

Ancient Greece was famous for its sculpture, and statues are still in our museums which have been found in ruined cities.

We knew that the baron was dead, by the scutcheon in front of the house, and by the sombre and solemn appearance of all the servants.

Various species of serpent, are shown in spacious glass cases in the gardens of the Zoological Society.

A boa constrictor swallowed an antelope, which distended his stomach, and gave him such a surfeit that he could not move; and in the sequel was killed by some shepherds.

We could not but shudder to think of the trials of the poor sempstress in the winter; she and her children were worn to shadows.

The sailors on the African station were unhealthy, because the shipping had been detained so long in the shallow waters during the summer solstice.

The fever effected a greater slaughter, than the various battles in which they had been engaged.

LESSON C.

Tablet, a flat surface.
Tallow, melted fat.
Texture, woven cloth.
Thorough, complete.
Thoughtful, full of thought.
Threshold, entrance.
Thralldom, slavery.
Thrifty, careful.
Throbbing, beating.
Thwarted, opposed, turned aside.

Traitor, guilty of treason.
Transcript, an exact copy.
Treacle, dregs of sugar.
Treason, a state offence.
Triumph, a rejoicing.
Trophy, war plunder.
Truant, a wanderer.
Twilight, between lights.
Twinkle, to sparkle.
Tourist, a traveller.

In ancient times people sometimes wrote on tablets of wax, with a pointed instrument called a **style**, and on papyrus leaves, which were of slight **texture**.

Tourists in Arabia and Persia find ancient writings on the sides of rocks; we have many **transcripts** of them, which are **trophies** of skill and perseverance.

Tallow is obtained in Russia, Australia, and S. America in great quantities.

The people of Sweden and Norway are of **thrifty** habits, and are generally **thoughtful** and **grave**.

The heart of the escaped negro was **throbbing** with grief while he thought of his friends, still in **thralldom** and misery.

He determined that, however he might be **thwarted**, he would one day enjoy the **triumph** of seeing them thoroughly free.

The conspiracy was discovered, and the **traitors** were arrested on the **threshold** of their **treason**.

As **twilight** approached, we saw the stars **twinkling** forth, one by one.

The poor little boy who refused to play **truant**, was rewarded with a feast of bread and **treacle**.

LESSON CI.

Vacant , empty.	Viscount , a nobleman.
Vague , uncertain.	Vision , sight.
Valiant , brave.	Visor , part of a helmet.
Verdant , green.	Volume , a book.
Victuals , food.	Vortex , a whirlpool.
Villain , a wicked person.	Vogue , a fashion.

AFTER the Thirty Years' War in Germany, whole districts were found **vacant**, and quite empty of human beings.

Vague reports state, that the rebellion has been put down, by the **valiant** efforts of **Viscount** Wellesley.

The **verdant** isle will soon cease to be troubled by **traitors** who live in idleness, and fatten on the **victuals** which the poor people almost starve themselves to provide, for those who make treason their trade.

The **villain** who fired the rifle at the policeman, unfortunately destroyed the poor man's **vision**, and otherwise crippled him for life.

This might have happened to an ancient knight, if he had worn his **visor** up, as in the case of the first Earl Percy, who pierced the eye of Malcolm III., king of Scotland, A.D. 1093.

Hair powder was much in **vogue** in the reign of George III. until a tax was imposed, to prevent the waste of so much flour.

In the last **volume** on Norway, no mention is made of the famous **vortex** called the Mælstrom, on the west coast.

LESSON CII.

Waggon, a heavy carriage.
Wainscot, wooden panels.
Wallow, to roll in.
Warrior, a soldier.
Wealthy, very rich.
Weapon, to fight with.
Weighty, of great weight.
Whimper, to cry gently.
Zealous, earnest.

Whither, to what place.
Widgeon, a wild fowl.
Wrangle, to quarrel.
Wrathful, angry.
Wreckers, wreck plunderers.
Wrestle, to struggle.
Wretched, unhappy.
Wrinkled, having folds.
Zephyr, a soft west wind.

Waggon loads of oak planks were made use of for **wain-scot**, and figures of **warriors** were finely carved on the oak.

In the hot season, the elephant and rhinoceros **wallow** in the mud, to keep the flies and other insects from them.

The Roman soldiers in early times stood in ranks, according as they were **wealthy**, and could afford to provide armour and **weapons**.

Those stood first who had the best armour and most **weighty** arms.

We found the nest of the **widgeon**, by following the **whimper** of its young ones.

The poor mariners little knew **whither** the **wicked wreckers** were attracting them, when they held a light on the rocks.

The friends began to **wrangle**, and then grew **wrathful**; but they were **wretched** when their ill temper had passed away.

The old man had been famous as a **wrestler** when young, but now there was little strength left **under** his **wrinkled** skin.

He had been a **zealous** promoter of other **athletic** sports, but now a strong **zephyr** would almost **overcome** him.

TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

LESSON CIII.

Abhor, to dislike very much.
Abreast, side by side.
Abridge, to shorten.
Abroad, out of doors.
Abrupt, hastily.
Abscond, to hide one's self.
Absorb, to dry up.
Abyss, a deep place.
Accede, to yield to.
Accrue, to increase.
Achieve, to win or gain.

Adult, a grown person.
Adroit, clever.
Aghast, alarmed.
Allege, to declare.
Approach, to draw near.
Arraign, to charge.
Assuage, to grow less.
Ascend, to climb up.
Assault, an attack.
Athwart, across, in the way.
Austere, harsh, severe.

THE wicked **abhor** the just, while the just only **abhor** the sins of the wicked.

The volunteers marched six **abreast**, in order to **abridge** the length of the column.

Those who have lived much **abroad**, often think most of the comforts of home.

The man was allowed to **abscond**, that he might avoid being brought to justice.

As we climbed Monte Rosa, we came to an **abrupt** incline, at the end of which was a deep **abyss**.

As our leader drew near, he started back **aghast**, and began to **ascend** the path, urging all to follow his example.

We readily **accede**, and **adults** as well as juveniles **approach** the old path at once.

The merchant **alleged** that profit had **accrued** from his business, but that much of it had been **absorbed** by a failure.

He still hoped, by **adroit** measures, and diligent attention, to **achieve** success.

The culprit was **arraigned** for an **assault**, and as the judge was an **austere** man, he did not spare him, being an old offender.

The yacht could not enter the dock, because a vessel lay **athwart** the gates.

When Noah found that the dove did not return, he knew that the waters were **assuaged**.

LESSON CIV.

Balloon, an air machine.
Beguile, to deceive.
Behead, to cut off the head.
Believe, to trust in.
Belie, to speak against.
Benign, kind.
Benumb, to make cold.

Bequeath, to leave to.
Bombard, to fire bomb shells at.
Bespeak, to speak beforehand.
Between, within two.
Blaspheme, to speak wickedly.
Brigade, a division.

THE inventor of balloons was one Montgolfier, who ascended the first time in 1782 in a balloon with a fire beneath it.

Eve excused herself for disobedience, by saying "the serpent beguiled me, and I did eat."

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house," Paul said to the gaoler at Philippi.

By the law of Moses, any person could be put to death who blasphemed God, or cursed his parents.

Between the Euphrates and Tigris, lies the fertile land of Mesopotamia.

The Jew, who was of a most benign character, bequeathed his property to his secretary, with a request that he would make no use of it that would belie the character of his master.

The whole brigade of artillery was called upon to bombard the forts; and the defenders, benumbed with cold, were obliged to surrender.

The place was so crowded by visitors, that it was necessary to bespeak rooms a month before.

The army was led into an ambush, by a sentry, who beguiled its leader by his plausible tongue.

LESSON CV.

Campaign, a year of war.
 Canine, doglike.
 Canoe, a small boat.
 Caprice, oddness of temper.
 Career, a course.
 Cement, to join closely.
 Chastise, to punish.
 Cohere, to stick to.
 Conceive, to understand.

Concise, short.
 Condemn, to blame.
 Condign, deserved.
 Congeal, to harden.
 Construe, to interpret.
 Contemn, to despise.
 Convict, prove against.
 Correct, proper.
 Curtail, to shorten.

THE campaign in Russia began the decline of the power of Napoleon I.

Canine sagacity, like that of elephants, is known all the world over.

In a moment of caprice, the Indian drove his foot through the side of his canoe.

It was constructed of the bark of a birch tree, and glued with some kind of cement.

If we had not been able to swim, our career would have been concise enough, and no one could have chastised the offender.

We learned from this, not to contemn the power of the savage, who was so nearly curtailing our lives in his passion.

Those who have not travelled there, can hardly conceive the extent of the prairies, or have a correct notion of the vast solitude of such regions.

The jury determined to convict the criminal, and the judge to condemn him at once to condign punishment.

The Laplanders and Esquimaux make snow houses. slabs of snow are placed side by side, and the snow as it freezes, forms a kind of cement, which causes them to cohere as it congeals.

The Esquimaux uses a canoe, which cannot upset even in the worst weather.

LESSON CVI.

Deceive, to cheat.
Decrease, to grow less.
Defeat, to conquer.
Defraud, to cheat.
Descant, to discourse.
Descend, to come down.
Describe, to explain.

Design, to intend.
Detach, to unfasten.
Devoid, empty.
Discreet, careful, prudent.
Disdain, to despise.
Disguise, to conceal.
Distinct, clear.

It is difficult to describe the effect of the grand galleries of the Louvre, on a first visit.

It was the design of the enemy to deceive us by a feigned retreat, so as to detach the cavalry from the main body in pursuit.

As this would have resulted in certain defeat, our general was too discreet to be deceived by it.

The decrease of provisions in the camp caused the commissary to descant on the need of sending out foragers.

Major Andrè entered the American lines in disguise, and having to do with a man devoid of principle, he was taken as a spy, and put to death, A.D. 1788.

Arnold, who had attempted to defraud his countrymen, was able to descend the river from West Point, and escaped to New York.

Andrè pleaded in distinct terms his disdain of death, but he would have preferred to meet it on the battle field, rather than as a disguised spy.

If this plan had not been defeated, the war might have had a different termination.

LESSON CVII.

Eclipse, to hide.**Efface**, to rub out.**Elope**, to glide away.**Embalm**, to preserve.**Emerge**, to rise out of.**Encroach**, to intrude.**Enhance**, to increase.**Ensnare**, to follow.**Entreat**, to beg.**Erase**, to scratch out.**Esteem**, to think well of.**Eschew**, to avoid.**Evade**, to flee from.**Exceed**, to go beyond.**Exhaust**, to empty.**Explain**, to make clear.

WHEN Columbus landed in America in 1492, he was in want of provisions; knowing that an eclipse was to occur on a certain day, he made use of this knowledge to induce the natives to furnish them.

It was not easy to efface the impression of his superior power and wisdom, enhanced by the change which ensued as the eclipse ended.

They entreat him not to allow any more such dreadful things to happen, and promise that in future the supply shall exceed the demand.

From this time there was no complaint of exhausted stores, nor did the natives attempt to evade their promise, as they seemed to emerge from the terror into which they had fallen.

His conduct was such as to win their esteem, and he was never erased from their memories.

The Egyptians required forty days to embalm the bodies of their dead, and we cannot either explain or understand how it was done.

The founder of Pennsylvania, eschewed any attempt to encroach on the lands of the Indians, without payment for them.

He was enabled by this means to live in peace, amid all the troubles which occurred in after times.

LESSON CVIII.

Fascine, a bundle.
Fatigue, to tire.
Ferment, to heat.
Feline, catlike.
Foment, to excite.

Forbear, to keep back.
Forlorn, sad, sorrowful.
Frequent, v. to go often.
Genteel, fashionable.
Grotesque, laughable.

WHEN a breach had been made in the wall, the people ran with one accord, carrying **fascines** and sand bags, to fill up the space.

In spite of their **fatigue**, the British soldiers at Corunna turned on their French pursuers; and, having made ramparts of the bodies of their slaughtered mules and horses, they **frequently** drove them back.

The attempt to **foment** a rebellion in Canada signally failed, and the agitators have given it up as a **forlorn** hope.

The **feline** tribe, as the lion, tiger, cat and others, have sharp claws, which fold in a sheath, quite different from those of the dog tribe.

The **ferment** among the populace at the election was so great that they could hardly **forbear** from a riot.

Some of the dresses at the ball were very **genteel**, but others were very **grotesque**, and looked quite comical.

The rebellion was **fomented** by men who made agitation and anarchy their trade.

They were as skilful as any of the **feline** race, in getting out of the troubles in which they had involved their sad dupes.

Every duty which involved **fatigue** or danger was given to others to perform.

The poor prisoners looked very **forlorn** and wretched as they stood at the bar.

LESSON CIX.

Ignore, to set aside.
Imbibe, to suck in.
Immense, very great.
Impair, to damage.
Impede, to hinder.
Impugn, to attack.
Indict, to charge.
Inquire, to seek into.

Inscribe, to write in or upon.
Instruct, to teach.
Inthral, to enslave.
Intense, very deep.
Intrench, to dig around.
Inveigh, to speak against.
Intrigue, a plot.
Inure, to harden.

THE present to the master was **inscribed** with an affectionate address from his pupils.

The young Arab could only **imbibe** the notions taught by his parents and the tribe, as there was no one else to instruct him.

It is unsafe in a community to **ignore** the existence of what are called the criminal classes, as they are the source of **immense** evil.

Inthralled in the slavery of ignorance and vicious habits, they **impede** progress, **impair** their constitutions, and often undergo **intense** suffering, without complaint.

When the lawyer came forward to **indict** the prisoner, he had the audacity to **impugn** the honesty and fairness of the jurymen.

He **inveighed** with the greatest earnestness against those who, he said, were desirous to **invade** the rights of his fraternity.

He said also, that there was **intrigue** on the part of the authorities, to **ignore** the prosecutor and to **invade** his rights.

He **inquired** if they thought it feasible that one who, like himself, was **intrenched** in his own integrity, and had been long **inured** to party warfare, would allow himself to be ignored, or to be **inveighed** against with impunity.

LESSON CX.

Machine, an engine.
Maintain, to support.
Malign, to speak against.
Manure, to enrich land.
Maraud, to plunder.
Marine, relating to the sea.

Mature, to ripen.
Memoir, a life history.
Minute, very small.
Mislead, to lead wrongly.
Molest, to disturb.
Morose, ill-tempered.

HARGREAVES invented a machine, by means of which the manufacture of cotton was improved.

Palissy, the famous French potter, was so poor that he could hardly maintain his family.

The Virginians and people of **Maryland** have grown crops for many years, without using any manure, so that their land is exhausted.

It is a bad sign, when persons **malign** others with whom they are on friendly terms.

By the aid of the microscope, we are able to detect minute objects, which the unassisted eye could never see.

The manner of the general was calculated to **mislead**; he appeared **morose**, but he was really kind-hearted.

If the **memoir** had been written by a person of **mature** age, he would have shown more judgment.

As the **marauders** found they could not safely **molest** the people on the coast, they sailed away.

If they had attacked the **marine** residence of the Queen, they would have secured a valuable booty.

The young man had worked hard, to **maintain** his aged mother, until her death.

In spite of this there were persons who were willing to **malign** his character.

LESSON CXI.

Parade, to make a show.
 Pelisse, an outer dress.
 Perfume, a sweet smell.
 Perhaps, it may happen.
 Perplex, to disturb.
 Persuade, to incline.
 Perverse, wrongly inclined.
 Pervert, to turn aside.

Peruke, a small wig.
 Police, civil officers.
 Postpone, to put off.
 Precede, to go before.
 Prevail, to succeed.
 Profile, the side view.
 Purloin, to steal.
 Pursuit, to follow.

THE garrison were ordered to **parade** in full marching order, and the hussars to be present in their new **pelisses**.

The brave Hotspur was indignant with the fine lord, who carried his **perfume** box to the battle field.

The man who pulled off his **peruke** in the pit of the theatre, and placed it on the head of his dog, made the actor laugh so much, that he could not **perform** his part, nor **pursue** the thread of the piece.

The manager was **perplexed**, the play postponed, the audience enraged, and the **police** were required to show themselves, before the audience could be **persuaded** to disperse.

As usual in such cases, some thieves made use of the opportunity to **purloin** two gold watches, and **perhaps** other things which were not spoken of.

I could not **prevail** upon the modest young man to **precede** me, as he said he "knew what was due to his elders."

The Jesuit tried to **pervert** his pupil to his own principles, but the scholar was less **perverse** than the preceptor.

LESSON CXII.

Rebuild, build again.
Receipt, acknowledgment.
Receive, to take in.
Reclaim, claim again.
Recruit, to refresh.
Redeem, to buy back.
Redoubt, a small fort.
Refrain, to forbear.
Rehearse, to repeat.
Rejoice, to be glad.
Relapse, to fall back.

Release, to set free.
Relieve, to give help.
Remain, to stay.
Repair, to mend.
Reprieve, to spare.
Reproach, to blame.
Request, a petition.
Require, to demand.
Rescind, to cut off.
Review, to look again.

BEFORE the amateurs could properly rehearse their play, it was necessary to rebuild, or at least properly repair, the theatre.

We all had cause to rejoice at the receipt of the news of peace; all had friends or relatives who would be released from the perils of war.

Those who held the forts and redoubts, both veterans and recruits, would be glad of relief.

On a review of the campaign, we could not refrain from reproaches against those whose requirements had caused it.

It was impossible to redeem all our losses, as many precious lives had been sacrificed, but we determined to reclaim lands, and our inheritance.

The enemy had already resolved to keep them, but at our urgent request the resolution was rescinded, and part of our loss repaired.

The receipt of the reprieve tended greatly to relieve the mind of the kind hearted sheriff, as well as that of the condemned criminal.

LESSON CXIII.

Saline, salt.
Secure, safe.
Sedate, steady.
Select, chosen.
Sojourn, to stay a time.
Subdue, to conquer.
Sublime, grand.
Subscribe, to contribute.

Succeed, to be successful.
Succinct, clear, concise.
Suggest, to mention.
Superb, proud, very fine.
Support, to keep up.
Surpass, to excel.
Surround, to enclose.
Sustain, to support.

Saline springs are sometimes found in very unlikely places, and the land is not always secure in their vicinity.

The youth was very sedate in manner, and very select in the company he chose, but his health would not support the toil.

It was necessary that he should sojourn for a time in a warmer climate, until he could succeed in recovering his health.

The doctor suggested, that if his health had not failed, he would have surpassed most of his competitors.

When quite a lad, he had subscribed to the libraries of the surrounding towns, and had taken pleasure in reading Burke, "On the Sublime and Beautiful."

The traveller gave a very succinct account of the superb phenomenas which he had seen at the Cape, when the skies were lighted up with meteors.

Saline draughts are both wholesome and refreshing in hot weather.

The doctor suggests that the patient should sojourn a short time in Madeira.

LESSON CXIV.

Traduce, to speak ill of.
Transcend, to excel.
Unbought, free.
Uncaught, not caught.
Uncouth, odd, ugly.
Unhinge, to take off the hinge.

Transcribe, to copy.
Transgress, to break a law.
Unknit, not fastened.
Unknown, not known.
Untaught, ignorant.
Upbraid, to blame.

It is the mark of a mean person to traduce the character of an opponent.

Though it cannot claim to be perfect, the beauties of the poem far transcend its defects.

Dr. Tischendorf was compelled to transcribe many manuscripts, in the convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai.

He could not remove a leaf, without a transgression of the orders given by the superior of the convent.

The support of the opposite party was unbought and spontaneous, and no one could consistently upbraid his neighbour.

Many persons who were uncouth in appearance and manner, while untaught, have vastly improved when educated.

The cause of the sorrow that had so unhinged the mind of the poor lady was unknown, except to her nearest relatives.

The shock so upset the old lady that she had to unknit a great part of her stocking.

Under an uncouth exterior, the professor had the feelings of a kind-hearted gentleman.

LESSON CXV.

Abdicate, to give up.
Absolute, complete.
Accident, what happens.
Accurate, exact.
Acquiesce, to agree with.
Acrimony, bitterness.
Admiral, a naval officer.
Affluent, rich, wealthy.
Agitate, to disturb.
Alphabet, the letters.
Aliquot, proportional.

Amethyst, a purple gem.
Analyze, to look into.
Anarchy, confusion.
Annually, yearly.
Aperture, an opening.
Apologue, a fable.
Arable, cultivated land.
Architect, a builder.
Ascertain, to make certain.
Audible, that can be heard.
Authorize, to give authority.

CHARLES V. of Spain **abdicated** the thrones of Spain and Germany in favour of his son Philip, and retired to a convent in Spain, where he amused himself in trying to make watches, to keep **accurate** time.

He had ruled with **absolute** sway over the countries, **agitated** by the rise and progress of the Reformation, and lived to **ascertain** and to **acknowledge** that all men cannot be made to think alike.

All scholars **acquiesce** in the statement, that the English **alphabet** is both defective and redundant.

It contains some letters which are not needed, as c, q, and x; and has only twenty-six letters to represent about forty sounds.

The **acrimony** existing between the admirals was increased by an **accident**, which caused much **anarchy** and confusion in their plans.

The **architect** incurred an expenditure which was much greater than he was **authorised** to do, by the owner, who, though independent, was not **affluent**.

The **amethyst** is a jewel of a purple colour, and is found in India and Ceylon.

The chemist undertook to **analyze** the water which flowed through the **aperture**, but gave his report in a voice which was hardly **audible**.

In the report on **arable** land, the speaker was much more **animated**, and **amused** the company with some pleasant **apologues** to illustrate his conclusions.

A meeting was held **annually**, to receive the report of the directors of the company.

LESSON CXVI.

Bachelor, an unmarried man.
Banqueting, feasting.
Barbarous, rude, savage.
Barrier, an obstacle.
Barrister, a lawyer.
Benefit, kindness.
Boisterous, rough.

Botany, study of plants.
Bounteous, generous.
Brevity, shortness.
Brilliancy, brightness.
Burial, a funeral.
Burdensome, troublesome.
Business, occupation.

A GRADUATE in a university is called **Bachelor of Arts** or laws; but apart from learning, a **bachelor** is an unmarried man.

Great part of the time was spent in **banqueting**, which might have been used for the benefit of the country.

Burdensome care is often relieved by the study of **botany**, and so an excursion after wild flowers would be a help to **business**.

Among **barbarous** nations there is often a natural **brilliancy** of oratory, which is at once remarkable for its **brevity**, and its powerful influence over its hearers.

Colour only, is the great barrier between the mixed races of America; examples of **bounteous** charity towards the negro race are abundant, but few of intimate friendship and familiarity.

A **barrister** will defend a man of colour, or attack his opponents with **boisterous** earnestness, but he would not willingly be seen, either at his wedding or his **burial**.

The **barbarous** people of Melita showed no little kindness to the apostle Paul, when he was shipwrecked on their island.

LESSON CXVII.

Cabinet, a little chest.
Calculate, to count.
Calumny, a false report.
Calibre, size of bore.
Calico, cotton cloth.
Cannibal, a man-eater
Capital, chief, first.

Carpenter, a wood worker.
Catalogue, a list.
Cataract, a waterfall.
Catechism, questioning.
Celebrate, to praise.
Celery, a vegetable.
Century, 100 years

THE greatest blow to the authority of Charles I. in England, was the discovery of his private cabinet at the battle of Naseby, in 1645.

The real character of his correspondence was made manifest, as well as his ultimate designs.

The carpenter showed a great want of capacity and power to calculate properly, in his estimate for the circular chest.

The calibre of the guns has been increased, and the propelling powers of the gunpowder also.

Even among the cannibals of the Fejee islands, printed calico is exchanged for other articles.

Men of large capital are engaged in the business, and a catalogue of their goods would be amusing to read.

By the cataract of Niagara, millions of tons of water are discharged every minute.

The catechism of the Assembly of Divines has long been celebrated throughout Scotland.

Calumny and other malignant dealing, frequently returns upon those who make use of it.

Celery has only been brought to its present perfection within the present century.

LESSON CXVIII.

Charity, kindness, love.
Cherubim, angelic beings.
Christendom, Christian world.
Circular, round.
Citizen, inhabitant of a city.
Clamorous, noisy.
Clemency, mercy.

Courtesy, politeness.
Credible, worthy of belief.
Criticize, to find fault with.
Crucifix, a cross.
Culpable, blameable.
Custody, in keeping.
Cylinder, a round body.

"**Charity** well ordered," says the French proverb, "begins at home."

Cherubim is the plural of the Hebrew cherub, as the seraphim is of seraph.

Christendom contained little knowledge during the middle ages, except in the convents.

Under the feudal system, there was no real middle class; men became known as **citizens**, only after the giving of charters to towns.

When steam engines were introduced, the working classes were **clamorous** against them, because they thought that **capital** was about to crush their labour.

The results of machinery in advancing the commerce of the country, are hardly **credible**.

The chief **citizens** of Brussels were most **courteous** in their reception of the volunteers.

The engineer showed a **culpable** neglect in not paying attention to the danger signals.

The directors thought, that as he had previously borne a good character, there was room for the exercise of **clemency**.

There are so many prisoners in **custody**, that it is a serious charge on the revenues.

Many crosses might be made of the relics which are said to have been made from the original **crucifix** of our Saviour.

It is much easier to **criticize** the conduct of others than it is to amend our own.

In steam engines, the steam is let into a **cylinder**, in which a piston works up and down.

LESSON CXIX.

Daintiness, affectation.
Decency, proper conduct.
Dedicate, to devote to.
Deity, God.
Demonstrate, to prove.
Deodand, a forfeit.
Deprecate, to entreat.
Deputy, assisting another.
Derogate, to degrade.

Desperate, hopeless.
Destitute, wanting everything.
Detriment, injury, damage.
Dexterous, skilful.
Diadem, a crown.
Dialogue, talk between two.
Dynasty, a ruling family.
Dutiful, well-behaved.
Dubious, doubtful.

THERE is often more daintiness among the children of the poor than of the rich; even when their circumstances are desperate.

Those who are often destitute in the winter are profuse and wasteful in the summer.

In times of danger the heathen vowed to dedicate their garments as an offering to the deity.

The mountebank was more noted for his dexterous conjuring than for the decency of his manners.

The loss of the vessel was no detriment to the owners, as it was fully insured.

The jury blamed the coachman for carelessness in the accident, and placed a deodand on the coach.

In the course of the dialogue, it was plainly demonstrated that procrastination is dangerous.

It does not derogate from the dignity of any man to honour the prince, whose diadem has never been disgraced.

The dynasty of the House of Hapsburg has ruled Austria for nearly 600 years.

When Coriolanus invaded the Roman territory, his mother was sent with the deputies to deprecate his wrath, and to entreat him to spare his country.

He paid a dutiful obedience to her wish, but the Volscians were from that time dubious of his good faith.

LESSON CXX.

Eagerness, willingness.
Earnestness, zeal.
Ecstasy, great joy.
Edible, eatable.
Editor, a writer.
Edifice, a building.
Educate, to train.
Effigy, an image.
Egotism, self-esteem.
Element, a portion.
Eloquence, full of speech.

Emerald, a green gem.
Emphasis, strong accent.
Emptiness, being empty.
Epitaph, writing on a tomb.
Epithet, an adjective.
Equity, uprightness.
Estimate, a valuation.
Explicit, clear, plain.
Exquisite, very fine.
Eulogy, praise.
Eucharist, a sacrament.

THE Chinese, when in Sumatra, proved, by their eagerness in the search, how fond they were of the edible birds' nests.

The editor of the "Brownsville Gazette" showed his egotism, as well as emptiness, by crowding his columns with eulogies of himself.

Columbus and his companions, when they landed in the New World in 1492, fell on the earth in an ecstasy of joy and thankfulness.

The noble edifice was surrounded by grand monuments, on which were the effigies and epitaphs of the heroes of the nation.

The chancellor made a speech, no less valuable for its eloquence and earnestness, than for its explicit statements of fact.

To educate a youth properly, he must be well grounded in the elements of knowledge.

The bracelet contained an emerald of exquisite beauty, the value of which only a jeweller could estimate.

The man who lost his cause in the Court of Equity applied sundry coarse epithets to his opponent, more remarkable for emphasis than propriety.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is sometimes called the eucharist, or the thanksgiving.

LESSON CXXI.

Fabulous, like a fable.
Fascinate, to attract.
Feasible, likely.
Feminine, of a female.
Fertilize, to make fertile.
Filament, a thread.
Filigree, net work.
Firmament, the atmosphere.
Flattery, deceitful words.

Flexible, easy to bend.
Fluctuate, to change.
Foreigner, of another country.
Fortitude, strength of mind.
Fraudulent, dishonest.
Frequency, very often.
Frivolous, trifling, silly.
Furious, very angry.
Fugitive, a runaway.

THE history of China abounds in fabulous statements, some of which are frivolous enough for a Christian child to smile at.

When the company was formed, it seemed quite feasible to drain the Pontine marshes.

The pope, however, notwithstanding all the flattery by which he was beset, declined to sanction the scheme.

The rate of discount and exchange, fluctuates with the value of money.

When money is at very low interest, fraudulent schemes are often proposed.

Nearly all Latin nouns in a are of the feminine gender and of the first, or a declension.

The foreigner lost a fortune in trying to fertilize fields of poor quality.

The lady was occupied with some filigree work, in which filaments of silk were used.

She seemed to have the faculty of fascinating her friends, as well as knitting flexible silk.

The unfortunate fugitive was followed by furious dogs, and exhibited great fortitude when taken by his pursuers.

The firmament was illuminated by meteors, which darted across with extraordinary frequency.

LESSON CXXII.

Gallery, range of upper seats.	Glorious, full of glory.
Garrison, a body of soldiers.	Glutinous, sticky.
Gelatine, partaking of glue.	Gradual, by degrees.
General, chief of an army.	Gratitude, thankfulness.
Genuine, real, true.	Gravity, seriousness.
Glittering, shining.	Guiltiness, sinfulness.

In the House of Commons, there is now a **gallery** for ladies, and other **galleries** all round the house.

The **garrison** of Paris was reinforced by a division which had taken part in the glorious campaign in Italy.

The coarser kinds of **gelatine**, as well as common glue, are made from the sinews and hoofs, of horses and cattle.

The **General** was actuated by motives of **genuine** kindness, when he proposed that the soldiers should assist the farmers to gather in their crops.

The flower buds of the horse chesnut, and many other plants, are protected by a **glutinous** substance.

The **glittering** appearance of the steel gradually disappeared, as it was acted upon, by the oxygen of the atmosphere.

The greater **guiltiness** of the traitor caused him to feel increased **gratitude** when pardoned and restored to favour.

Our Saviour referred to this feeling, when he said, "Because she was forgiven much she loveth much." The **gravity** of the offence increased **gratitude** in the forgiven.

LESSON CXXIII.

Hallowed, held sacred.	Heroism, bravery.
Harpsichord, a musical instrument.	Hexagon, a six-sided figure.
Hazardous, dangerous.	Honesty, truthfulness.
Heaviness, great weight.	Horrible, very bad.
Hecatombs, sacrifice of 100.	Hurricane, a great storm.
Hemisphere, half a globe.	Hyacinth, a flower.
Heroine, a brave female.	Hypocrite, a deceitful person.

THE memories of great men are hallowed by a grateful nation.

Mozart played well on the harpsichord when only eight years old.

Homer tells us, that hecatombs of oxen were sacrificed at the funerals of ancient heroes and heroines.

It is very grand to read, but must have been horrible to witness.

The Arabs of Mesopotamia go on hazardous expeditions to steal horses; the greater danger, the greater heroism if successful.

Under the rule of Lycurgus, the Spartan, boys were taught to think little of honesty, but to avoid being detected in theft.

The heaviness of the air is measured by a barometer, the heat of it by a thermometer.

The late hurricane swept the lands clean of hyacinths, as well as high trees.

The eastern hemisphere has been called the Old World, since America was discovered.

No class of people are more severely threatened in the gospel than hypocrites.

LESSON CXXIV.

Icele, frozen water.
Idiot, a half-witted person.
Ignorant, knowing little.
Illustrate, to explain.
Imitate, to do like another.
Imminent, threatening.
Impious, wicked.
Impotent, without power.
Impudent, very rude.
Incident, an event.

Incorrect, not correct.
Indigent, poor, needy.
Infamous, wicked.
Innocent, not guilty
Instrument, a tool.
Intellect, the mind.
Interval, a space between.
Irony, pretended praise.
Irritate, to make angry.
Ivory, elephants' teeth.

THE Swiss people treat idiots kindly as innocents, and call them "souls of God without sin."

In the idiot asylum many are less ignorant than we should expect; some play on musical instruments, and imitate all that they see.

Some people become indigent by misfortune, as others become infamous in prosperity.

Iceicles are formed by the thawing of ice or snow, and its sudden freezing again.

The charm of some preachers is in their power to illustrate their sermons pleasantly.

Exposure to imminent danger has had sometimes an injurious influence on a weak or disordered intellect.

Guard against confusing the two words, impudent, rude, and impotent, powerless.

It is incorrect to call a whale a fish, as all fish are cold blooded animals.

Ivory is obtained from the tusk of the elephant; it is scarce, and difficult to obtain.

An incident occurred, which illustrates its danger also, when two hunters were crushed to death by an irritated elephant.

Several such cases had happened in an interval of three months.

LESSON CXXV.

Knavery , roguery.	Kidnapper , a stealer of children.
Kilderkin , 18 gallons.	Kettledrum , a metal drum.
Labyrinth , a maze.	Lethargy , sleepiness.
Lacerate , to tear.	Library , a book room.
Lachrymal , tearful.	Literal , exactly correct.
Laudable , praiseworthy.	Lucrative , that which pays well.
Legible , readable.	Luxury , more than enough.

THE kidnapper was a street beggar, who had long been notorious for his knavery, and who had stolen children to let them out to beg.

As much as a kilderkin of whisky, besides money and valuables, were found at his lodgings.

The kettledrum is used only by cavalry bands, and carried in pairs on the horses.

At Hampton Court there is a labyrinth which is very amusing to young people, who get into it, and can find their way out again.

Many manuscripts in the king's library are hardly legible, from age.

Soldiers on the march sometimes suffer from a lethargy, and sleep as they walk.

Having a laudable desire to attain distinction in science, the student gave up pleasure and luxury, to devote his attention entirely to study.

He was hindered for some weeks by an affection of the lachrymal nerve of the eye.

The young officer whose arm was so lacerated by the bursting of a gun, afterwards obtained a lucrative situation in the War Office.

This was much better than if he had been left with literally nothing to do.

LESSON CXXVI.

Magistrate, a justice of peace.
Maintenance, support.
Malady, sickness.
Malleable, easily beaten out.
Manacles, chains for the hands.
Manifest, open, obvious.
Mariners, sailors.
Martyrdom, suffering for the truth.
Marvellous, wonderful.

Massacre, wholesale slaughter.
Mechanism, machinery.
Metaphor, a figure of speech.
Miracle, a supernatural event.
Mischievous, full of mischief.
Mistletoe, a plant.
Myrmidon, an attendant.
Mystery, something hidden.
Mutilate, to cut or maim.

THE Magazine had at first a **marvellous** success, and was a favourite with the **military**.

The proprietor was a **magistrate**, who was anxious for the **maintenance** of his own principles.

In the persecution under Diocletian, **martyrdom** was often a **massacre** by means of lions or other wild beasts.

Some were exposed naked, and in **manacles**, while others had a weapon, but it was almost a miracle if any escaped.

The **mariners** were suffering from scurvy, and other fearful **maladies**, caused chiefly by the **mischievous** conduct of the purser, who had wasted the lime juice.

The Druids attached some **mystery** to the **mistletoe** plant; they did not allow it to be cut, nor **mutilated** but with much ceremony.

The **myrmidons** of the French Revolution were chiefly people of the lowest class, who understood little more than the **mechanism** of the guillotine.

It is hardly a **metaphor** to say, that murder was their trade; so fearful and constant were their **massacres** in the name of the law.

LESSON CXXVII.

Narrative, a tale.
Navigate, to sail vessels.
Nautical, relating to the sea.
Negligent, careless.
Nectarine, a wall fruit.
Neighbourhood, nearness.

Niggardly, miserly.
Novelty, something new.
Nourishment, food.
Nutriments, food.
Numerous, a large number.
Nursery, a training place.

THE narrative of the shipwreck of the "Alceste," shows clearly the importance of Christian fortitude, as well as nautical skill.

Those who neglect discipline on the parade, suffer for their negligence on the battle field.

The frost has destroyed all the nectarines and apricots of this neighbourhood.

Science has enabled seamen to navigate ships, by shorter routes as well as in less time.

The pensioners of the great military hospital for invalids at Paris, are supplied with no niggardly hand—everything is in abundance.

When preserved meats and condensed milk, were novelties, it was doubted whether they contained much nutriment.

Numerous cows are kept at the asylum, to afford suitable nourishment for the children.

There is a nursery for infants, as well as schools for juveniles, and all supplied with everything that is really essential.

The narratives of the Bible are not only simple and beautiful, but they abound in lessons of trust and confidence.

The old heroes of the early Jewish times were strong in faith, and full of courage.

LESSON CXXVIII.

Oasis, a green spot in the desert.
Obstacle, a hindrance.
Obsequies, funeral affairs.
Occupy, to take possession.
Odious, hateful.
Operate, to work.

Opposite, on the other side.
Optical, of the eyes.
Opulent, wealthy.
Origin, beginning.
Orient, the east.
Ornament, to adorn, beautify.

THE temple of Jupiter Ammon stood on an oasis in the desert near Thebes.

Alexander of Macedon claimed an origin from Jupiter, and demanded to be venerated on that account.

When he had occupied Egypt, he paid a visit to the temple on the oasis.

Many people who have died in great opulence have had their origin in poverty.

The day of the obsequies of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, was a holiday in London.

The funeral car, covered with velvet and silver ornaments, was afterwards open to public view.

Great men, in oriental provinces, often render themselves odious, by their cruelties.

They manage to operate on the property of the people, as well as that of the state, and there is little obstacle or check to their actions.

The character of the two nations is as opposite as two things can well be.

We are easily deceived by optical illusions; the hand is quicker than the eye, hence the success of many conjuring tricks which depend on optical illusions.

The opulent have their duties, as well as their rights and privileges.

Oriental nations are not usually so muscular as those of colder climates.

LESSON CXXIX.

Pacify, to make quiet.
Palliate, to soften.
Parallel, at equal distances.
Patriarch, a chief father.
Penetrate, to pierce.
Penitence, sorrow for sin.
Perforate, to make holes.
Perilous, dangerous.
Perquisite, profits of office.
Pestilence, a disease.
Petulant, soon angry.
Pharmacy, in medicine.

Physical, bodily.
Pinnacle, a high point.
Plausible, likely.
Pleasantry, cheerfulness.
Pleurisy, a disease of the side.
Polygon, a many-sided figure.
Posthumous, after burial.
Precipice, an overhanging rock.
Prejudice, feeling against.
Privilege, an advantage.
Prodigal, wasteful.
Progeny, offspring.

THE emperor made a vain attempt to **pacify** the people, without granting liberty to the press.

By the **prejudices** of the Greek patriarch foreign subjects were refused the usual religious privileges, which course was without **parallel**.

His friends tried to **palliate** his offence, by saying that he was subject to **physical** suffering.

It is vain to try to **penetrate** the designs of the emperor, under any **plausible** pretext.

There was no sign of **penitence** in Athens, amid the horrors of the **pestilence**.

The father seemed to have more love for the **prodigal** than for any other of his **progeny**.

In **perilous** times, when men seem to be standing on a **precipice**, we see the finest examples of public virtue and heroism.

The heir to the estate was a **posthumous** son; the father died of **pleurisy** just before the birth of the son; he was at the **pinnacle** of political power and social influence.

The **petulant** officer was deprived of many **perquisites** by his unpleasant manners.

Professor Pereira mingled much **pleasantry** with his lectures on **pharmacy**.

The structure called a **polygon** was miscalled, for its sides were not even.

LESSON CXXX.

Quadrupeds, four-footed animals.

Quadrangle, four-sided figure.

Radiant, shining.

Radical, of the root.

Raillery, jesting.

Rational, reasonable.

Recognize, to know again.

Recollect, to remember.

Recommend, to speak well of.

Recompense, a reward.

Reconcile, to make friends.

Quality, of what kind.

Quantity, how much.

Retinue, attendants.

Reprimand, to scold.

Retrograde, to go backward.

Retrospect, to look back.

Reverence, honour, respect.

Rhetoric, eloquence.

Ruffian, a rough vulgar man.

Ruinous, leading to ruin.

Ruminate, to ponder; to chew the cud.

THE elephant is a large quadruped, but it has a very small eye. The wild elephant is caught in a quadrangle called a keddah, into which it is enticed by tame ones.

In buying an article, or making an investment, we must think more of quality than quantity.

The retinue of the rajah were so radiant with jewels and gaudy attire, that I could not recognize any of them.

The radical member exhausted his rhetoric and eloquence in favour of reform.

His speech was met by raillery, rather than argument or logic.

Recollect that as rational creatures, we must treat old age with reverence.

The magistrates recommend that the officer should receive a recompense.

The course of the ruffian had been retrograde, even from his youth.

His friends refused to be reconciled to him on account of his ruinous excesses.

When in prison he had time to ruminate on his evil courses; a retrospect which could not afford him satisfaction.

LESSON CXXXI.

Sacrifice, an offering.
Sanctity, holiness.
Saturate, to soak.
Scandalous, wicked.
Scavenger, a street cleaner.
Scenery, what is beheld.
Sediment, the dregs.
Sensible, full of sense.
Sensitive, of tender feelings.
Sentiment, feeling.
Separate, to divide.

Skeleton, the bony system.
Slovenly, of careless habit.
Sovereign, a ruler, a coin.
Solitude, a lonely condition.
Spectacle, a grand sight.
Spherical, round.
Syllable, part of a word.
Syllogism, a logical figure.
Symmetry, fine form.
Sympathy, fellow-feeling.
Synagogue, a Jewish house of worship.

THE sanctity of the most Holy Place was violated by the Roman leader, who sacrificed a sow on the great altar.

The skeleton of a giraffe has no more bones in the neck than the skeleton of an elephant.

The stork in Holland, and the vulture in Egypt, act as scavengers to the cities.

Those who are slovenly in appearance exercise an injurious influence on others.

The boys played with a ball of tow saturated in turpentine; and when on fire it was an interesting spectacle.

The surrounding scenery added to the effect.

Through the scandalous negligence of the sovereign, no sympathy was shown toward the soldiers, who were sensible of the slight.

The teacher understood syllables and syllogisms better than sentiment.

The Jewish synagogue at Berlin, is famous for its symmetry and magnificence.

It is easy to separate the sediment from the sides of a spherical figure.

Sensitive people often seek refuge in solitude, thereby adding fuel to the fire.

LESSON CXXXII.

Tabular, like a table.
Talkative, full of chat.
Tangible, that can be touched.
Telescope, to shew distant objects.
Theatre, a meeting place.
Timorous, fearful.
Titular, with a title.
Tractable, easily led.

Traveller, one who travels.
Treacherous, unfaithful.
Tremulous, trembling.
Trivial, silly, foolish.
Turbulent, noisy, crowded.
Turpentine, spirit of tar.
Typical, a likeness.
Tyrannise, to oppress.

THE laws of the Decemvirs in Rome were publicly exhibited in a tabular form.

Talkative people crowded the forum to discuss them, and to make trivial objections.

The turbulent saw that they were likely to be restrained in future, while the timorous had increased hopes of security.

The traveller carried a telescope, which greatly astonished the natives.

The chief on looking through it, became quite tremulous with fear.

A sermon to the working classes was preached in the theatre, by the titular Bishop of Jamaica.

Turpentine is very inflammable, and should be used with great care.

The pacha was as ready to tyrannize over others as he had been to complain of it.

The lamb was typical of Jesus Christ; St. John said: "Behold the Lamb of God."

The Hindoos usually show a tractable disposition, but are sometimes treacherous.

The lecturer, though a man of talent, gave no tangible reason for his theory, that the earth was flat.

LESSON CXXXIII.

Valuable , of value.	Vestiges , remains, traces.
Variance , a difference.	Vigilant , watchful.
Vegetable , a plant.	Villainy , wickedness.
Vehicle , a carriage.	Virtuous , the good.
Venerable , respected for age.	Visible , that can be seen.
Venturous , daring.	Vitiate , to make vicious.
Verdigris , rust of copper.	Volatile , light.
Verity , truth.	Voluble , talkative.
Vertical , perpendicular, upright.	Voyager , a traveller.

SOME of our most **valuable** **vegetables** have been introduced from foreign countries.

In Central America there are **vestiges** of a very ancient civilization.

The copper ornaments of the **vehicle** were covered with **verdigris**.

The **venerable** patriarch was at **variance** with his eldest son, who was of a daring and **venturous** character.

The son had **ventured** to ridicule the **verities** of his father's religious faith.

The **voyagers** were suffering from sunstroke, caused by the **vertical** rays of the sun, on the west coast of Africa.

The **villainy** of the marauders was frustrated by the **vigilant** sentry.

He marked carefully every **visible** object, and fired his rifle at the first sign of danger.

The **virtuous** are often pained by the **villainous** conduct of their connections.

The visitor was as **voluble** in speech as she was **volatile** in character.

In crowded buildings, the air becomes **vitiated** by carbonic acid.

LESSON CXXXIV.

Uniform, a dress, similar.

Union, association.

Waggoner, a waggon driver.

Warrior, a soldier.

Uppermost, on the top.

Utterance, speech.

Wilfully, of free will.

Workmanship, labour.

The uniforms of the soldiers were of a uniform pattern, but differed much in colour.

The effect of the singing the Gregorian chants in unison was very grand.

The fire commenced in the uppermost floor, and burned downward; it could only be accounted for by spontaneous combustion.

The terror of the Hindoo was so great, when the tiger leaped on the head of the elephant, that he lost the power of utterance.

Cowper wrote some pretty lines on "The waggoner in a snowstorm."

The business of the warrior was ended when the flag of truce was sent.

The workmanship of the statesman followed in the making of treaties.

Those international laws which had been wilfully violated, were noticed with special emphasis.

Distinct utterance of words is very important in a public speaker.

The union of England and Scotland took place in the year 1706, the union of England and Ireland in 1801.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

LESSON CXXXV.

Abeyance, being set aside.
Abhorrence, hatred.
Abruptly, suddenly.
Abstemious, temperate.
Accession, coming to.
Acceptance, acknowledgment.
Accomplice, a confederate.
Adjacent, near to.
Affliction, trouble.

Alliance, a union.
Antarctic, opposite the north.
Apparel, dress.
Ascension, going up.
Assumption, taking possession.
Assurance, confidence.
Astonish, to surprise much.
Attachment, affection, union.
Attorney, a lawyer.

DURING the rebellion ordinary customs were left in abeyance, and martial law ruled.

Though he was an attorney, he had the greatest abhorrence of anything like chicanery.

The Antarctic regions appear to be as cold as the Arctic—perhaps more so.

The accession of George I. was a signal to the friends of the Pretender, to whom they gave increased assurances of attachment.

The different style of apparel in adjacent cantons in Switzerland astonishes strangers.

The assumption that he had succeeded in deceiving the authorities, was abruptly ended by the arrest of his chief accomplices.

The premier had tried, by the most abstemious habits, to cure his gout.

The alliance was strengthened by the mutual acceptance of a commercial treaty.

After the ascension of our Saviour, seen by more than 500 persons, there was no more affliction on his account.

James I. had a remarkable abhorrence of firearms and gunpowder.

LESSON CXXXVI.

Banditti, robbers.
Capricious, whimsical.
Cathedral, a great church.
Celestial, heavenly.
Cessation, a giving over.
Chimera, a shadow.
Combustion, burning.
Commission, authority.
Committee, a meeting.
Compassion, pity.

Barytes, a mineral.
Coersion, compulsion.
Colossal, very large.
Compulsion, to be obliged to do.
Condition, state.
Concurrent, coming together.
Conjecture, a guess.
Consumption, a disease.
Contribute, to subscribe.
Corruption, state of decay.

THE chief of the **banditti** acted in the most **capricious** manner to his **companions**.

The **cessation** of hostilities in Italy, with **concurrent** events, annoyed him.

The altar piece of the **cathedral** was a picture of a **celestial** choir of angels.

The people were **coerced** into an unwilling obedience by compulsory means.

The **charity** exercised by the wealthy American was on the most **colossal** scale.

The only **condition** imposed on the **committee** was that they should make use of the fund at once, in the exercise of their **commission**.

Fires are believed to occur often on board ships from spontaneous **combustion**.

A walk through the **consumption** hospital would excite **compassion** in any kind person, and induce them to **contribute** to its funds.

Various **conjectures** have been made as to the cause of the **corruption** which characterized the cattle plague.

LESSON CXXXVII.

Deceitful, false.
 Decision, settlement.
 Declension, changes of a noun.
 Dejection, sadness.
 Delicious, very nice.
 Demolish, to beat down.
 Derision, mockery.
 Destruction, death.
 Devotion, religious zeal.

Diminish, to make less.
 Direction, tendency.
 Disaster, a misfortune.
 Disciple, a learner.
 Dishearten, to discourage.
 Dishonest, not honest.
 Disquiet, unrest.
 Dissension, difference.
 Diurnal, daily.

UNDER the appearance of devotion in the false prophet, there was doubtless much that was deceitful and dishonest.

There are five declensions of Latin nouns, the peculiar differences of which are essential to disciples in classical schools.

Every countenance exhibited dejection, when the news came of the sad disaster.

The water had demolished the bulwark, and carried destruction through the valley.

In proportion as parties really know each other, causes of dissension diminish.

The decision of government to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act disheartens the rebels.

The tale of their grievances caused derision, which only increased the disquiet.

No wise ruler would have lost the opportunity of removing dissension.

It was a time to exercise mercy, that most delicious of all the prerogatives of power.

Most men who have been greatly distinguished, have been noted for decision of character.

LESSON CXXXVIII.

Eccentric, strange.
Effulgent, shining.
Elastic, stretching.
Embarrass, to trouble.
Embellish, to adorn.
Embezzle, to steal.
Emphatic, earnest.
Encompass, to go round.
Enamel, a hard paint.
Encroachment, intrusion.

Endeavour, to try.
Enfranchise, to set free.
Enormous, very large.
Equator, line round the globe.
Eruption, bursting forth.
Exception, leaving out.
Excrescence, an outer growth.
Excursion, a short journey.
Exhibit, to show.
Explicit, clear, plain.

THE professor was very **eccentric** in manner, but most **explicit** in his teaching.

He **endeavoured** to advance the study of medical science in an **emphatic** style.

The **encroachment** of the sea has washed away parts of our eastern coast.

The dining hall was newly **embellished**, and was **effulgent** with gilding and paint.

We made an **excursion**, hoping to **encompass** the island, but bad weather prevented.

The captain was **embarrassed** by ambiguous orders, but **exhibited** much coolness and skill.

The pearl is said to be only an **excrescence**, or disease, of the oyster.

They are found at times in the **enormous** conk shells of the West Indies.

Iceland is remarkable for its **eruptions** of burning matter, and boiling water, the former at Mount Hecla, and the latter at the boiling fountains called **Geysers**.

The unhappy prisoner had **embezzled** money, and spent it in **enamel** studs and jewels.

The **equator** is 24,897 miles in length.

The chancellor said that the constitution was **elastic** enough to allow a larger number to be **enfranchised**.

None of those present took any **exception** to this statement.

LESSON CXXXIX.

Fallacious, deceiving.
Familiar, friendly.
Fantastic, foolish.
Farrago, nonsense.
Ferocious, very fierce.
Fictitious, false.

Flagitious, wicked.
Fomented, excited.
Formation, the form.
Foundation, the base.
Fraternal, brotherly.

THE report that Prince Albert was dead was at first believed to be **fallacious**.

Every one hoped that it was a **fallacy**, for which there was no **foundation**.

His name had long been a household word in England, **familiar** among all classes.

Before the invention of electric telegraph, **fictitious** reports were frequent.

They were often set afloat by men who speculated in the funds, and did not hesitate to employ **flagitious** means to enrich themselves.

They have even **fomented** national disturbances for the same purpose.

The Indians, when converted, lived in villages, in **fraternal** intercourse.

Some of them had been extremely **ferocious**, and were **familiar** with battle and slaughter.

The **formation** of the volunteer corps greatly increased our national defences.

The old masquers uttered a **farrago** of nonsense, and dressed in a very **fantastic** manner.

LESSON CXL

Gradation, by steps or degrees.

Habitual, customary.

Harmonious, sweet sounding.

Gyration, a wandering or shaking.

Horison, boundary of vision.

Hysteria, a disease.

By a series of gradations, Stephenson, and many others, have risen from poverty to positions of eminence, mainly by their own industry and integrity.

After a number of nervous and foolish-looking gyrations, the howling dervishes concluded their worship.

The habitual use of any strong compound acts injuriously on the nerves of the stomach, and causes indigestion and liver complaints.

The horizon was bounded by the ocean, dotted over with coral reefs, very dangerous to navigation, and from which sprang numerous cocoa-nut trees.

A meeting of the emperors of France and Austria was held at Villa Franca, in 1859, when the preliminaries of a treaty were harmoniously settled.

Those who are not soldiers do not think the rattle of musketry a very harmonious sound.

The young lady who was suffering from hysteria had be lifted out of the church.

LESSON CXLI

Idea, a mental image.
Ignoble, vulgar.
Imagine, to form ideas.
Immortal, not mortal.
Impartial, fair to all.
Impression, a mark.
Indebted, to owe.

Infusion, a decoction or boiling.
Injunction, a command.
Inquiry, a search into.
Instalment, a portion.
Interpret, to explain
Intrepid, brave, fearless.
Intrusion, encroachment.

We form ideas, or mental images of things which we have never seen.

The pupils were all saddened, by the appearance of an infusion of senna leaves.

Ignoble conduct is often manifested by those who boast of their noble birth.

The bookseller received an injunction from the Court of Chancery, to sell no more of the books, about which there was a dispute.

When inquiry was made as to the origin of the fire, it was found to be spontaneous combustion.

One can hardly imagine the surprise of the Indians, who mistook the ships of Columbus for great winged animals.

The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was burnt in 356 B.C., by Eratosthenes, who had an impression that he should thereby render himself immortal.

The awards of the jury were acknowledged to be impartial, even by those who had no prize.

It is not sufficient to interpret Holy Writ, that a man should be a mathematician.

What could be more intrepid than the conduct of the English at Quebec.

The assailants were indebted to the darkness for part of their success.

The entrance of the police without a summons was deemed an intrusion.

LESSON CXLII.

Laeonic, short.

Lethargic, sleepy.

Machinist, an engineer.

Majestic, stately.

Malicious, full of spite.

Malignant, spiteful.

Loquacious, talkative.

Lymphatic, slow, sluggish.

Marauders, plunderers.

Marooner, a dweller in woods.

Material, substantial.

Migration, going from place to place.

SHORT sayings, called **laeonic**, often express much sense in few words.

Loquacious people often say much which has very little sense in it.

Those who are of **lymphatic** temperament are generally **lethargic** in body and mind.

Stephenson was famous as a **machinist** as well as an engineer.

The **marooners** of Jamaica have often distinguished themselves as **marauders** on the plantations near their hiding places.

Those who harbour **malicious** designs against others often fall into mischief, and the snare which they, like **Haman**, laid for another.

The king of the half-savage **Caffres** was of a **majestic** appearance, and as a Christian would have been a fine specimen of a man.

Unfortunately, his **malignant** character quite belied his personal appearance.

In the frequent **migrations** of his tribe, he had often burned villages, and either murdered the natives or made slaves of them.

It is with such **material** as this that the Christian teachers in heathen countries have to contend.

LESSON CXLIII.

Narration, a story.
Obeisance, bowing down.
Occasion, opportunity.
Occurrence, an event.
Offensive, disagreeable.

Nocturnal, nightly.
Omission, leaving out.
Opinion, a judgment.
Opponent, an adversary.
Oppression, grinding down.

THE story-teller in the Turkish coffee-house amused the people by his **narration**.

He told of the **nocturnal** rambles of the famous Caliph Haroun Al Raschid.

Queen Esther went into the presence of the king, and made **obeisance** to him.

The teacher would not allow the **omission** of one word in the lesson, as he had an opinion that it was a good mode of strengthening the memory.

He seldom missed an **occasion** of trying his plan on his scholars.

The **occurrence** of the famine in Ireland was accompanied by a pestilence.

The rebellion was caused through the **oppression** of the natives by their conquerors.

They behaved to them in the most **offensive** manner, until the **oppressed** people rose against their oppressors.

The successful candidate thought it ill-bred to taunt his **opponent**.

The **occurrence** of frequent earthquakes caused the removal of some S. American cities.

LESSON CXLIV.

Pacific, peaceful.
Pagoda, a Chinese temple.
Parental, like a parent.
Paternal, fatherly.
Pathetic, full of feeling.
Pellucid, clear.
Perception, an idea.
Performance, a thing done.

Pernicious, injurious.
Perpetual, lasting.
Persuasion, mode of thought.
Perspicuous, clear.
Petition, a prayer.
Physician, a doctor.
Plantation, a grove of trees.
Plebeian, a commoner.

THE Hindoos are much more pacific in character than the Japanese, whose military performances form great part of their history.

The pagoda of the village was ill-built and dirty, and poverty marked the villagers.

The youth had forgotten his father's parental advice, and took pleasure in pernicious courses.

In some Continental towns people of the Jewish persuasion are taxed on entering the gates.

The petition set forth in perspicuous language, the wrongs under which the petitioner laboured.

Ancient Rome was disturbed by a perpetual struggle between the patricians and plebeians.

The plebeians were the common people, who after the struggle obtained power.

Some plantations were so large that they had a physician resident on them.

The waters of the tropical seas are so pellucid, that one may see to great depths.

The father gave a pathetic account of his parental trials through his prodigal son.

The student was remarkable for his clear perception of logical truth.

LESSON CXLV.

Piazza, an arcade.
Pneumatics, science of the air.
Pomegranate, a fruit.
Position, place.
Possession, a property.
Precaution, taking care.
Precision, exactness.
Presumption, assuming too much.

Procedure, anything done.
Procession, a marching body.
Profession, employment.
Prolific, fertile.
Provision, food.
Punctilio, politeness.
Putrescent, putrefied.
Purveyor, one who provides.

In hot climates **piazas** are common in front of houses, as they afford shelter from the sun.

We sat under the **piazza** and saw the **procession** pass, and could not have had a better **position**.

From above our heads hung figs and **pomegranates** in tempting **proximity** to our mouths.

We had been in **quarantine** some days, and our **provisions** had been bad, which increased the desire for the **possession** of a few.

The **procedure** of the inquiry was stated with great **precision** by the messenger.

He said it was necessary to exercise **precaution**, and to watch the prisoners.

Though the gentleman was a **professor** of natural science, the lawyer contradicted him on a question of **pneumatics**.

That person was always noted for his **presumption** rather than his **punctilio**.

The **professor** declared that a heap of **putrescent** matter, which was the subject of discussion, was a **prolific** source of disease.

This heap was found outside the premises of a **purveyor** of horseflesh for the royal kennels.

LESSON CXLVI.

Rapacious, greedy.
Recover, to get again.
Redeemer, one who redeems.
Refinement, niceness.
Rheumatics, a disease.
Refulgent, shining.
Rehearsal, a trial.

Relation, a connection.
Repentance, sorrow for sin.
Republic, a government.
Resentment, anger.
Resistance, opposition.
Resources, possessions.
Ringleader, a chief.

THE wolf is so rapacious that it destroys more than it can eat.

By true repentance, and faith in the Redeemer, we may recover the position which man lost by the fall.

By a refinement of cruelty, the father was compelled to witness the death of his sons.

Rheumatism is believed to be caused by a poison in the blood.

Rheumatic fever is often caused by exposure to sudden changes from heat to cold.

The shield of Achilles was refulgent with gold, and was said by Homer to be a masterpiece of Vulcan.

Catiline was a ringleader in the conspiracy against the Roman republic.

All the resources of that empire were opposed, in the war between Cæsar and Pompey.

Pompey was a relation of Cæsar, having married his daughter Julia.

Among such men, relationship was no barrier to resentment.

The Gauls could offer no lasting resistance to the arms of Julius Cæsar.

The whole of the actors were present at the last rehearsal.

LESSON CXLVII.

Sagacious, wise.
Salvation, redemption.
Scholastic, of a school.
Seamanship, skill as a sailor.
Seraphic, angel-like.
Serenely, quietly.
Severely, harshly.
Solicit, to entreat.
Sonorous, sounding.

Spectator, a looker on.
Subjection, restraint.
Submission, under control.
Subscription, a contribution.
Succession, act of succeeding.
Successor, one who follows another.
Sufficient, enough.
Suspicion, an opinion.
Synopsis, an outline.

THE elephant and the dog are the most **sagacious** of animals.

The **scholastic** authorities were requested by the prince to give the boys a holiday.

The fine **seamanship** of the captain was the **salvation** of the vessel.

The moon was shining **serenely**, as the doomed ship drifted upon the rocks.

The **spectators**, who understood the current, were unable to give any help.

The baron declined to pay the **subscription** so quickly after his **succession** to the estate, and scolded **severely** those who had dared to **solicit** him.

The collector was not alarmed by his **sonorous** voice, but bowed in quiet **submission**.

All who visited the picture gallery were attracted by the **seraphic** face of the angel.

When Alexander had reduced Europe and Asia to **subjection**, he died and left his empire to his **successors**.

He had no **suspicion** of the quarrels that would follow, as he had **sufficiently** enriched his generals during his lifetime.

A **synopsis** of English history is very useful to beginners.

LESSON CXLVIII.

Temerity, rashness.
Tenacious, holding fast.
Terrific, frightful.
Tradition, unwritten history.
Transgression, a sin.

Transparent, to be seen through.
Tremendous, very large.
Transfigure, to change form.
Transcendent, excellent.
Transplanted, moved to another place.

MEN call the same thing bravery in the successful which in the unfortunate they call **temerity**.

The sloth and the bulldog are remarkable for their **tenacious** bite.

The thunder and lightning which are common in the tropics are **terrific** to strangers.

The Indian **traditions**, like those of the Chinese, contain numerous fables.

The **transgression** of our first parents caused their expulsion from Paradise.

The anemone, when expanded in the water, is often quite **transparent**.

The *Wellingtonia Gigantea*, of California, is a tree of **tremendous** size.

The scenery of Switzerland is said to be of **transcendent** beauty.

Plants are often much improved by being **transplanted** to new soil.

All animals in the lower scales of being are very **tenacious** of life.

Some of the zoophytes, if cut in two, will form two distinct creatures.

LESSON CXLIX.

Vehement, very earnest.
Veracious, truthful.
Vermilion, a colour.
Vicegerent, a viceroy.
Umbrella, a shade.
Undaunted, fearless.
Unerring, without mistake.
Unfeigned, true, genuine.

Vicinity, neighbourhood.
Vindictive, revengeful.
Vivacious, cheerful.
Voracious, greedy.
Unwieldy, heavy.
Unwilling, not willing.
Unruffled, calm.
Usurper, an intruder.

THE Queen's **vicegerent** was received on his landing with **vehement** cheers.

The Italians are **vivacious** in character with their friends, but are said to be **vindictive** towards their enemies.

Vermilion is the favourite colour of the Chinese, who love gay colours.

They are by no means so **veracious** as they should be, as all know who live in their **vicinity**.

The common mole is one of the most **voracious** animals in England.

In India it is almost always necessary to carry an **umbrella** as a sun-shade.

The **unwieldy** elephant attacked the fierce tiger with **undaunted** courage.

The Hindoo attendants had great faith in the **unerring** arm of the English hunter.

They proved their **unfeigned** admiration of his courage by beating the woods for him, when **unwilling** to follow others.

The life of the **usurper** was made unhappy by frequent conspiracies.

THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

LESSON CL.

Absentee, one absent.
 Acquiesce, to agree to.
 Ascertain, to make sure.
 Barricade, an obstacle.

A-la-mode, in the fashion.
 Arabesque, in Moorish style.
 Artisan, a workman.
 Balustrade, a railing.

THE people complained that the money was spent out of the country by absentee landlords, and that the agents were worse than the absentees.

Hogarth painted a noted series of pictures, called "Marriage A-la-mode."

The ministry proposed a plan in which the sovereign could not acquiesce.

The Alhambra of Granada, the most famous Moorish palace, was adorned by numerous arabesques.

Various attempts have been made to ascertain the different depths of the sea.

The position of the artisan in a prosperous state is more free from care than any other.

The people of Paris commence their frequent revolutions by raising barricades in the principal streets.

An unfortunate prisoner at Pentonville threw himself over the balustrade and was killed.

During the fire at the Crystal Palace, many of the arabesques were quite destroyed.

LESSON CLI.

Cavalier, a horse soldier.
Chandelier, a candle-holder.
Commandant, chief officer.
Composite, mixed.

Complaisant, affable.
Confidant, a trusty person.
Contravene, to oppose.
Corridor, a gallery.

THE party who sided with Charles I. in the civil war were called cavaliers.

The commandant of the garrison said he would blow up the fort, rather than surrender.

The architecture of the building was neither Corinthian nor Doric, but composite.

King Louis XI. of France made a confidant of a pretended astrologer, and being once angry with him, asked him when he should die: he answered, "A short time before the king." The king at once became complaisant, as his life had been so wicked that death was the last thing of which he was willing to think.

The order given by the commandant to send away the sick, was contravened as soon as the siege was raised.

If it had not been countermanded, it would have caused much pain and annoyance.

The corridor of the building was filled with fine pictures and statues, completed by the first artists of the day.

The army was confident of victory, and that confidence gave them courage.

The saloons looked very brilliant when the chandeliers were all lighted.

LESSON CLII.

Effervesce, to bubble up.
Financier, a monied man.
Gazetteer, a dictionary of places.
Gondolier, a Venetian boatman.
Magazine, a serial work.
Mandarin, a Chinese official.
Mignonette, a flower.
Palisade, a high paling.
Quarantine, a test of health.

Emptiness, being empty.
Fricassee, a French dish.
Grenadier, a foot soldier.
Guillotine, a machine.
Mountaineer, dweller on mountains.
Mortgagee, one who lends money on property.
Pantaloon, trousers, clown.
Repartee, witty answers.

THE water at the spring bubbled gently, but it did not effervesce like soda water.

The triumph of the financier was great, as he remitted tax after tax.

The best way to find a place of any note is to look in a good gazetteer.

The gondolier, after a profitable day, treated himself to a fricassee which he shared with an Austrian grenadier.

The mandarins praised those mountaineers, who had gardens up the hill sides, and had used every foot of soil.

The beds of mignonette filled the whole neighbourhood with their fragrance.

The mortgagee wished that the fields should be divided by high palisades.

The clown and the pantaloons wore tight cotton clothing, instead of the usual pantaloons, and excelled in witty repartee.

On landing in Palestine, we were obliged to remain a week in quarantine, lest we should introduce the pestilence in our clothes or baggage.

We had to mourn over the emptiness of our purses by that time.

The instrument of death punishment in France is a sharp knife called the guillotine.

DIFFICULT WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

LESSON CLIII.

Archives, historical records.
Boudoir, a private room.
Chalice, a sacred cup.
Chamois, an Alpine animal.
Chaos, confusion.
Chicane, trickery.
Chlorine, a gaseous element.
Dahlia, a flower.

Asthma, a lung disease.
Buoyant, light, cheerful.
Cromlech, a Celtic tomb.
Crochet, netting work, a hook.
Centaur, a fabled animal.
Circuit, the distance round.
Cynic, a harsh person.
Ducat, a foreign coin.

The keeper of the **archives** was a very learned man, but he suffered from **asthma**.

The **boudoir** of the princess was adorned with numerous beautiful works of art.

She was in **buoyant** spirits, and her son was full of boyish pranks.

In the **cromlech** there were found stone axe-heads and knives, mixed with bones.

The **chamois** is hunted by the Swiss, many of whom have been killed while hunting.

The priest held up the **chalice** while he was celebrating the mass.

The **centaur** was a fabled animal in Greece, with the head and arms of a man, and with the body of a horse.

The etiquette of the bar prevented any **chicane** being practised on that **circuit**.

The old gentleman, who was a **cynic**, objected to **crochet**, and all fancy work.

The action of **chlorine** on the **dahlia**s deprived them of colour.

The **ducat** is a foreign coin, formerly used in southern Europe.

LESSON CLIV.

Ephod, a priest's robe.

Fascine, a faggot or sack.

Flambeau, a torch.

Gamut, a musical scale.

Gauger, an exciseman.

Hautboy, a musical instrument.

Epic, an historical poem.

Fortune, destiny, inheritance.

Fragile, weak, brittle.

Gibbous, horned.

Glacis, face of a rampart.

Hauberk, a coat of mail.

The child Samuel ministered to the Lord, clad in a linen ephod.

A long historical poem, like the "Iliad" of Homer, is called an epic poem.

The besieged placed fascines opposite the rifle-pits, to protect them from the balls.

The volunteers marched in procession by torchlight, each carrying a lighted flambeau.

The fortune of the Wedgwood family had been made by the manufacture of fragile pottery.

The prisoner broke out, climbed a wall, and rolled down the glacis into the moat.

When the moon is in her third quarter, she is said to be gibbous, or horned.

The exciseman is often called a gauger, in Ireland and Scotland.

The octave of sounds in music is called the gamut, or scale.

Hautboy is applied to a particular strawberry, and to a musical instrument.

The Saracens and others, in the middle ages, wore shirts or coats of mail, which were sometimes called hauberks.

LESSON CLV.

Intrigue, a plot.
Lava, volcanic matter.
Martyr, a witness for truth.
Messieurs, plural of Mr.
Phalanx, a compact band.
Phoenix, a fabled bird.
Piquant, original.

Isthmus, a neck of land.
Leopard, a spotted animal.
Mortgage, a pledge on property.
Myriad, ten thousand
Piquet, a game.
Pontine, marshes near Rome.
Poignant, sharp, piercing.

THE isthmus of Suez is 73 miles across, and the isthmus of Panama 30 miles.

Henry VIII. suspected Wolsey of an intrigue with the Pope to prevent his second marriage.

The artist had formed the figure of a leopard out of the lava of Mount Vesuvius.

The Christians were greatly persecuted in the first centuries after Christ, but the blood of the martyrs was said to be "the seed of the church."

Myriads of men became Christians in those countries which had supplied most martyrs.

Messieurs Gibson & Co. had mortgaged their property for its full value.

The soldiers of Macedonia fought in a compact body, called a phalanx.

The ancients speak of the phoenix as a bird, which when old was burned, and a young one was produced from its ashes.

It is dangerous to play piquet or other games in the unhealthy Pontine marshes.

The glare of the sun on the sand caused our soldiers poignant suffering in the eyes.

The writings of some persons are called piquant because of their wit, and an agreeable sauce is also called piquant.

LESSON CLVI.

Sapphire, a purple gem.
Satyr, a fabled animal.
Schedule, a list.
Soirée, an evening party
Tambour, a drum.
Thorough, complete.
Victuals, food.

Sortie, an outrush of besieged persons.
Souchong, one kind of tea.
Strophe, a poetic paragraph.
Sumach, a Scotch plant.
Tapis, the carpet.
Tortoise, a shell-covered reptile.
Viscount, a nobleman.

THE tiara of the empress contained the Pitt diamond, and two splendid **sapphires**.

The **satyr** lived in the woods and groves of Greece, and was said to be half goat and half man.

The **schedule** contained a list of the bankrupt's debts and liabilities.

The consul gave a **soirée**, at which the chief merchants as well as travellers were present.

The garrison of Sebastopol made many **sorties** during the siege in 1855.

Souchong is a province of China, whence very good tea is supplied.

The poem in praise of the **sumach** contained twelve **strophes** or paragraphs.

Tambour is the French for drum, and the name of one kind of embroidery.

Tapis, the carpet, has crept into use in England, as the subject of inquiry.

The defeat of the royalists at Naseby was **thorough** at Edgehill it was doubtful.

The **tortoise** is famous for its longevity, and will find its **vituals** in any garden where there are roots and plants.

Viscount Palmerston, one of England's greatest statesmen, died in 1865.

DIFFICULT WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

LESSON CLVII.

Antique, very old.

Arraign, to bring to justice.

Barouche, an open carriage.

Bouquet, a nosegay.

Brunette, a dark person.

Campaign, a year of war.

Canaille, term of contempt.

Athwart, across.

Awry, crooked.

Believe, to trust in.

Bureau, an office.

Burlesque, a mockery.

Champagne, a French wine.

Cazique, an Indian chief.

THE gallery was filled with **antique** specimens of pottery and glass.

We could not see all, as there were beams of wood lying **athwart** it for repairs.

The judge ordered them to **arraign** the prisoner, who held his neck **awry**, through some accident in his youth.

The emperor rode through London in a **barouche** and four, and the empress carried a superb **bouquet** in her hand.

Females of dark complexion are called **brunettes**, and fair ones **blondes**.

The president of the **bureau** did not **believe** the report of his officer.

It seemed to him a mere **burlesque** of the real state of the case.

Before the revolution of 1798, the nobles of France called the working people **canaille**.

The **campaign** of Russia was most destructive to the army and power of Napoleon I.

Champagne is produced in the province of that name, and in other parts of France.

The chiefs of the Indians of South America had the title of **caziques**.

LESSON CLVIII.

Demesne, an enclosed estate.

Devoir, our duty.

Eclat, brilliancy.

Galoche, a slipper.

Harangue, a set speech.

Impugn, to attack.

Douceur, a gift, a bribe.

Doubloon, a Spanish coin.

Epergne, a flower vase.

Grotesque, ridiculous.

Hauteur, pride.

Intrigue, a plot.

THE young lady talked very loudly about her father's demesne, which turned out to be a small farm.

Every knight was bound by a vow to perform his devoirs to society.

In the West Indies, Spanish doubloons are still current coin, and one of them is considered to be a handsome douceur.

The banquet passed off with great eclat; the centre piece was a fine epergne, filled with cut flowers.

Galoches of India rubber are now common in England and America.

The stump orator, dressed in a grotesque style, made a fierce harangue to a mob.

When voted in, he was more noted for his hauteur than men of good family.

He dared to impugn the honesty of the president, and accused the secretary of an intrigue with Russia.

Matilda gained great advantages over Stephen, but her cause was injured by her hauteur and pride.

LESSON CLIX.

Mélange, a mixture.**Oblique**, aslant.**Ragout**, a French stew.**Relieve**, to help.**Unique**, singular.**Vaccine**, used in vaccination.**Melée**, confusion.**Opaque**, semi-transparent.**Receipt**, an acknowledgment.**Reprieve**, to spare.**Uncouth**, rough, ugly.**Vignette**, a small picture.

The bill of fare at the hotel formed a singular **mélange** of good things.

When the opposing armies met, numbers of the infantry were crushed in the **melee**.

The sun shines **obliquely** on the Arctic regions, hence the intensity of the cold.

The architect complained that the ground glass was too **opaque** for the purpose.

The French cook made a very good **ragout** out of very unlikely materials.

The distress of the army was **relieved** by the receipt of abundant supplies.

The statue of Apollo Belvedere is believed to be **unique** of its kind.

Many others seem quite **uncouth** when compared with it.

The surgeon would not **vaccinate** the children, because he was waiting for some fresh **vaccine**.

At the end of each chapter, the book contained a pretty **vignette**.

ON WORDS IN *ieve*.

LESSON CLX.

Brief , short.	Piece , a part or portion.
Chief , principal.	Shield , an article of defence.
Fief , an estate.	Shriek , a shrill cry.
Field , a piece of land.	Tier , a row.
Grieve , to mourn.	Thief , one who steals.
Liege , rightful.	Thieve , to steal.
Mien , personal appearance.	Yield , to give way.
Achieve , to gain.	Relieve , to help or assist.
Believe , to confide, or trust in.	Reprieve , to suspend.
Relief , assistance, help.	Retrieve , to recover.

THE letter was **brief**, but it contained the **chief** facts which happened on the **field** day.

The knight gave up part of his **fief** at the request of his **liege** lord.

The Romans **achieved** large countries by their valour, which would not **yield** to ill fortune.

You could tell by his **mien**, and general manners, that he was a gentleman.

The Spartan mother did not **grieve** when her son was brought home on his **shield**.

The **thief** made an excuse that he was obliged to **thieve**, as he could get no **relief**.

The judge believed his story, until he received information to the contrary.

In the theatre there are many **tiers** of seats, which rise **tier** above **tier**.

The girl **shrieked** when she saw the dog run away with the **piece** of meat.

The **thief** said, when the **reprieve** came, that he would try to **retrieve** his character.

The Spartan **grieved** when she saw her son return without his **shield**, which he had basely thrown away in flight.

LESSON CLXI.

Conceive, to have an idea.
Conceit, an idea formed.
Deceive, to mislead.
Perceive, to see or understand.

Receipt, an acknowledgment.
Receive, to obtain.
Seize, to lay hold of.
Seizure, taking hold of.

We could not receipt the bill, because we had not a receipt stamp.

We must not receive £2, or more, without putting on a penny stamp.

You can hardly conceive how large a sum of money such a small tax produces.

We perceive by the returns, that the corn markets are well supplied.

It is vain to attempt to deceive persons of so much experience.

The person who acted with such deceit was soon after seized by the police.

The seizure was caused by his having obtained money under false pretences.

I conceive that you must be wrong in your opinion, as the majority of the meeting coincided with me.

As we climbed the hill we perceived a stag browsing among the trees.

Our dog tried in vain to seize him; his flight was so rapid that seizure was out of the question with a slow dog.

I believe that a swift deer-hound would have had a difficult task.

The deer-stalker perceived another across the valley, but we were too tired to hunt any more, without relieving ourselves of our baggage and ammunition.

WORDS IN **gn** WITH **g** SILENT.

LESSON CLXII.

Arraign, to place at a bar.**Assign**, to give over.**Benign**, kind, gentle.**Campaign**, a year of war.**Condign**, deserved.**Consign**, to hand over.**Design**, a purpose.**Ensign**, an officer or flag.**Feigned**, pretended.**Foreign**, of another country.**Impugn**, to attack.**Malign**, wicked.**Resign**, to give up.**Signed**, having written.

THE man was so dishonest, that his master was compelled to arraign him at the bar of justice.

His business was assigned to his creditors, to be disposed of for their benefit.

The manner of the judge was very benign, even when he condemned him to condign punishment.

The campaign was short, as the Austrians were much inferior to their opponents.

The merchant wished to consign his cargo to his son, who resided in London, and with that design he sent it by the mail.

Having been an ensign through all the campaign, the officer was promoted.

The servants of the Crown cannot, without permission, receive gifts from foreign princes.

The minister resigns, because the Commons had ventured to impugn his foreign policy.

Under a mask of feigned politeness, there were hidden the most malign intentions.

The Queen is occupied for some time daily, signing papers on public affairs.

England has derived great advantages from the foreign workmen and artisans who have taken refuge here at various times, especially in the woollen and silk trades.

VARIOUS WORDS ENDING IN **ough**.

LESSON CLXIII.

	o Sound.	
Dough , unbaked bread.		Furlough , a holiday.
Though , a conjunction.		Thorough , complete.
	oo Sound.	
	Through, preposition.	
	ow Sound.	
Bough , part of a tree.		Plough , a farming machine.
	ock Sound.	
Lough , an Irish lake.		Hough , part of the hind leg.
	up Sound.	
	Hiccough, a spasm.	
	uff Sound.	
Chough , a kind of crow.		Rough , uneven.
Enough , sufficient.		Tough , strong.
	off Sound.	
Cough , spasm of the lungs.		Trough , a drinking place.

THE dough was spoiled by bad yeast, **though** the greatest care had been used.

The soldier started on a **furlough**, but lost his money, and was **thoroughly** destitute.

He was sent back free, **through** the kind wishes of the magistrate.

The farmer said it was useless to **plough** the land under the thick **boughs** of trees.

In crossing the ferry at **Lough** Foyle, one of the horses grazed the skin from his **hough**.

The boy cured himself of the **hiccough** by holding his breath, but he could not get rid of his **cough**.

The **chough** devoured food **enough** for a dozen pigeons, but its flesh was very **tough**.

The water **trough** was in such a **rough** place, the sheep could scarcely reach it.

Lough Ree is sometimes as **rough** as **though** it were a little sea.

WORDS ENDING IN **ede**.

LESSON CLXIV.

Accede, grant or agree to.

Antecede, to go before.

Concede, to yield to.

Centipede, an insect with many feet.

Impede, to hinder.

Intercede, to go between.

Precede, to go before.

Recede, to go backward.

Secede, to go away from.

Supersede, to take the place of.

Velocipede, a carriage.

We regret that we cannot **accede** to your request to give you employment.

The relative pronoun must agree with the noun or pronoun which **antecedes** it.

The relative agrees with the **antecedent** in gender, number, and case.

The master was willing to **concede**, that he had made a mistake, and said that he did not wish to **recede** from his bargain.

The lady was alarmed at the **centipede**, which **impeded** her passage out of the house.

She was going to **intercede** with the judge for a young person who was in trouble.

She was obliged to call a man to **precede** her out of the house, and to take away, or kill, the creature that **impeded** her course.

When the ship sailed, the shore seemed to **recede** from us, and not the ship from the land.

The party of progress **seceded** from the old party, because they did not go fast enough.

The inventor of the **velocipede** was foolish enough to think that it would **supersede** other vehicles.

The governor would not **accede** to the demands of the House of Assembly, so they did their best to **impede** his measures.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES ENDING IN ible.

LESSON CLXV.

Audible, to be heard.
Credible, to be believed.
Crucible, a heating vessel.
Edible, eatable.
Fallible, to be deceived.
Feasible, probable, likely.

Flexible, that will bend.
Fusible, easily melted.
Gullible, easily deceived.
Legible, that can be read.
Possible, that can be done.

THE speech of the noble was not **audible** to many, on account of his great age.

A **credible** report stated that the war was over, and all were glad to hear the news.

The chemist put the material into a **crucible**, and evaporated it all.

There are probably many **edible** plants and roots which have not yet been discovered.

Those who know themselves **fallible**, will not be too positive in their opinions.

The proposed siege was **feasible**, as the fort was not strong, and we had plenty of artillery and ammunition.

The deaf lady had a **flexible** tube carried from the pulpit to her pew.

Sulphur, zinc, and lead are all **fusible** at moderate temperatures.

The person was credulous, and easily **gullible** by those who made a trade of their deceit; otherwise he could not **possibly** have been deceived.

The industrious man will do everything **possible** to help himself and his neighbours.

The manuscript had been written across, and was hardly **legible**.

WORDS IN ance.

LESSON CLXVI.

Abundance , plenty.	Endurance , suffering.
Acquaintance , slight knowledge.	Forbearance , gentleness.
Affiance , trust, confidence.	Importance , consequence.
Annoyance , vexation.	Maintenance , support.
Assistance , help.	Observance , notice.
Complaisance , affability.	Performance , the doing.
Compliance , agreement.	Pursuance , following.
Countenance , the face.	Redundance , superfluity.
Defiance , a challenge.	Remembrance , act of memory.
Deliverance , freedom.	Remonstrance , an entreaty.
Encumbrance , a hindrance.	Sustenance , food, support.

WHEN the Nile rises to its usual height, the land brings forth corn and vegetation in abundance.

A slight acquaintance with foreign languages may often prevent serious annoyance.

With a knowledge of the grammar, and the assistance of a dictionary, any patient student may acquire that.

Those who know a good man best, will have the most affiance in his word or promise.

With his usual complaisance, the manager promised compliance with our request for a private carriage.

His countenance did not express any annoyance, so I should hope he did not feel any.

Our sailors answered the order to surrender with a shout of defiance and a broadside from their guns.

They knew that their deliverance depended more upon their courage than anything else.

The fugitives threw away every incumbrance, so the road was lined with arms and baggage.

They showed activity much more than patient endurance, and would have acted more wisely to have trusted to the forbearance of the enemy.

The importance of the post was proved by the great sacrifice made for its maintenance.

The General was noted for the observance of good faith, as well as for his gallant performances.

In pursuance of orders, all redundance of baggage was prohibited, in spite of the remonstrance of those who brought baggage no encumbrance.

WORDS IN **ence.**

LESSON CLXVII.

Accidence, part of grammar.
Condolence, sympathy.
Conference, talking together.
Convenience, suitableness.
Deference, respect.
Existence, in being.
Expedience, desirableness.
Indolence, idleness.

Inference, a deduction.
Impatience, want of patience.
Obedience, duty.
Omniscience, all knowledge.
Persistence, perseverance.
Prescience, foreknowledge.
Reverence, great respect.
Subsistence, support.

THE early part of grammar is called the **accidence**, in acquiring which many young people show no little **impatience**.

The people went to the house to offer their **condolence** on the death of the lady.

A **conference** was held among the tenantry, to consider the **expedience** of attending the funeral.

In **deference** to the wishes of the family, it was resolved to abstain from doing so.

Many would have done so, but others thought that **obedience** in this case was their duty.

When the clouds gather in dark masses, it is only a **natural inference** that rain may be expected.

The wisdom of the old man was almost like **prescience**, his conjectures were so correct.

We are able to hide nothing from **Omniscience**, but may always say, "Thou God seest me!"

Persistence in an evil course must bring down punishment on the offender.

The **indolence** of savage tribes renders their **existence** precarious in very severe winters.

The Indians in N. America often come to the forts in winter to seek **subsistence**.

They **revere** a good spirit, whom they call the **Manitou**, or the Great Spirit.

WORDS IN gh SILENT.

LESSON CLXVIII.

Aught , anything.	Knight , a baronet.
Blight , to wither.	Nought , nothing.
Bought , did buy.	Ought , anything.
Bright , shining.	Plight , condition.
Brought , did bring.	Slight , slender.
Eight , twice four.	Straight , not crooked.
Flight , fleeing away.	Taught , did teach.
Fraught , full of.	Thought , did think.
Freight , a burden.	Tight , not loose.
Fright , fear, terror.	Weight , a burden.
Height , tallness.	Wrought , did work.

WE must refrain from saying **ought** which may annoy those who have **bought** bad bargains.

It is bad enough that their hopes are **blighted**, which were so **fraught** with pleasure.

The **bright** morning **brought** out the yellow butterflies from their **slight** cases.

We counted **eight** of them in their **flight**, across the garden, at a little **height** from the ground.

The **knight** came from the crusade in a sad **plight**; of all the men and money which he had taken, **nought** came back again.

It was **thought** that he would never recover the effect of his wounds, and the **fright** he had undergone.

When the body was buried at sea, large shots were tied tightly in the **wræpper**, that their **weight** might insure its sinking.

The man who designed the **wrought-iron** gates was **self-taught**, and quite a genius.

Some people said he **ought** to have been trained as a civil engineer, but he had no funds.

When plants are young, they may be trained to grow **straight**, or otherwise.

WORDS IN SILENT h.

LESSON CLXIX.

Heiress, a female heir.
Herbage, vegetation.
Honest, of good faith.
Honour, worthiness.
Hour, sixty minutes.
Exhale, to breathe out.
Exhaust, to use up.

Honoured, respected.
Honesty, faithfulness.
Hospital, an asylum.
Hourly, every hour.
Humour, temper.
Exhibit, to show.
Exhort, to advise.

The **herbage** of tropical climates is very abundant, and larger than in the temperate zone.

The Earl was poor, because his estates were mortgaged, but he married an **heiress**, whose fortune helped him out of difficulties.

The Scottish poet says, "An **honest** man is the noblest work of God."

The young nobleman, by his virtue, well upheld the **honour** of his ancient name.

The train travelled at the rate of fifty miles an **hour**, to the alarm of some old ladies.

Shakespeare says of some bad customs, "They are more **honoured** in the breach than in the observance."

The **honesty** of the people was proverbial; none of the doors had locks or bolts.

The **hospital** was erected in memory of the lamented Prince Albert, and is visited almost **hourly** either by visitors or out-patients.

The porter sometimes **exhibits** a little ill-humour, but as he is old we must excuse it.

We **exhale** carbon, which plants require, and they **exhale** oxygen, so that the atmosphere is never **exhausted** of its vitality.

The minister **exhorted** the young people to be mindful of their duties.

WORDS IN ph.

LESSON CLXX.

Pamphlet , a stitched book.	Pharisee , a strict Jew.
Pamphleteer a writer of pamphlets.	Pharmacy , part of medicine.
Paragraph , part of a page.	Pharos , a lighthouse.
Paraphrase , to change the phrase.	Phasis , an appearance.
Pentagraph , a measurer.	Pheasant , a game bird.
Phaeton , an open carriage.	Photograph , a sun picture.
Phalanx , a body of men.	Phosphorus , an element.
Phantom , a shadow.	Phrase , a sentence.
Phantasm , a dream.	Physician , a doctor.
Autograph , own handwriting.	Epitaph , inscription on a tomb.
Aphides , insects.	Euphony , well-sounding.
BlaspHEME , to use bad words.	Prophet , one who foretells.
Emphasis , strong accent.	Symphony , part of music.

IN times of political excitement, pamphlets sometimes exercise a powerful influence.

The pamphleteer ought to be careful of his paragraphs as they are read by a phalanx of enemies.

In Scotland the psalms have been paraphrased, so that they can be sung in public worship.

The company went to the pheasant-shooting in an open phaeton and pair.

Many notions of the Pharisee were simple phantasms of his own excited imagination.

The pharos at the entrance of the harbour made a very pretty photograph.

The physician in his lecture on pharmacy did not touch upon the properties of phosphorus.

Many people write to great men merely to obtain their autographs, others collect curious epitaphs.

Euphony and emphasis are important in reading, especially to those who read in public.

The false prophets openly blasphemed the Deity, and spake of phantoms as of realities.

WORDS IN Rh.

LESSON CLXXI.

Rhapsody , a bombastic speech.	Rhomboid , a figure.
Rhetoric , eloquence.	Rhone , a French river.
Rheumatism , a disease.	Rhubarb , a plant.
Rhine , a German river.	Rhyme , part of poetry.
Rhodium , a metal.	Rhythm , sound in poetry.

THE orator uttered a long **rhapsody** which had nothing to do with the question, and was only spoken to gain time.

Archbishop Whately wrote a valuable treatise on **rhetoric**, and one on logic, which are read by students of the universities.

Many persons who have lived in cold and damp climates suffer from **rheumatism**, which is said to be a poison in the blood.

The trip up the **Rhine** in August was very pleasant, when the vines were bowed down with grapes, and other fruits abounded.

The **Rhone** is the most rapid river in France, and enters the Gulf of Lyons west of the city of Marseilles.

The **rhubarb** of Turkey is a valuable medicine, but English **rhubarb** is regarded as a wholesome fruit.

Many persons think that **rhyme** is poetry, but there may be many **rhymes** without a poetic idea in them.

Rhythm refers more to the harmony, or musical proportion of the verses.

A **rhomboid** is a quadrilateral, or four-sided figure, whose opposite sides are equal.

Rhodium is a hard brittle metal, which combines with every other metal except mercury.

WORDS ENDING IN **re**.

LESSON CLXXII.

Accoutre, to dress or arm.
Calibre, size.
Centre, the middle.
Fibre, the stringy part.
Lustre, brilliancy.
Massacre, a slaughter.
Metre, measure of poetry.
Mitre, a bishop's head dress.

Nitre, a chemical substance.
Ochre, a colouring matter.
Saltpetre, a chemical compound.
Sabre, a sword.
Sombre, dark, gloomy.
Spectre, a ghost.
Sepulchre, a burial place.
Theatre, a meeting place.

It was thought advisable to **accoutre** the marine brigade with cross-belts and swords, and to increase the **alibre** of the great guns.

The thief made a hole in the door with a **centre-bit**, and then cut out the lock.

The **fibre** of the flax plant is made into linen, and the **fibre** of hemp makes sailcloth, cordage, &c.

The **lustre** of the diamond was improved by its new setting and polish.

The **massacre** of the Welsh bards was a stain on the character of Edward I.

The lines which he called poetry were bad rhymes in an imperfect **metre**.

The bishops wore their **mitres** at the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838.

Nitre is an important element in **saltpetre**, and many other chemical substances.

The farmer marked his sheep on their backs with some red **ochre**.

The Life Guardsman cut through a dead sheep with one blow of his **sabre**.

The pictures of Salvator Rosa have all a very **sombre** appearance.

The man who opened the **sepulchre** looked like a **spectre** from dust and dirt.

The **theatre** caught fire when nearly full, and many persons were crushed in the passages.

WORDS IN **So** HARD BEFORE **a** AND **o**.

LESSON CLXXXIII.

Scabbard, a sword sheath.
Scaffold, a temporary erection.
Scalded, burned with water.
Scamper, a hurried run.
Scarlet, a red colour.
Scatter, to separate.
Scornful, full of scorn.
Scholar, a learner.

Scourged, beaten.
Scribble, bad writing.
Scriptures, holy writings.
Scullery, a washing place.
Scullion, a dish washer.
Sculptor, a statue maker.
Scutcheon, a coat of arms.
Scuttled, sank in water.

So SOFT BEFORE **e** AND **i**.

Scene, a representation.
Scenery, fine scenes.
Scent, a smell.
Sceptre, a king's staff.

Science, knowledge.
Scimitar, a curved sword.
Scissors, cutting instruments.
Scythe, to mow corn or grass with.

THE scabbard of the king's state sword was covered with scarlet velvet and pearls.

The child was scalded to death, by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water.

The sight of the dogs caused the deer to scatter, and to scamper away in all directions.

The scholar treated the criticisms of the various papers with scornful contempt.

In the New Testament scriptures several cases of scourging are mentioned.

The handwriting of the sculptor was such a shocking scribble, that you would have thought it was the writing of a scullion rather than an artist.

Lambert Simnel, in the reign of Henry VII., was degraded to a post in the king's scullery.

The captain had a blot on his scutcheon, as he was suspected of having scuttled a ship.

Switzerland is famous for its scenery, and abounds with scenes of sublime grandeur.

When the prince raised his sceptre, the head of the criminal was struck off with a scimitar.

The scent of the musk was perceived, as soon as we opened the window.

Scissors and scythes have been much improved by men of science.

WORDS IN **ue** NOT SOUNDED.

LESSON CLXXIV.

Antique, very old.
Burlesque, a mockery.
Colleague, a companion.
Dialogue, talk between two.
Eclogue, a short poem.
Fatigue, weariness.
Grotesque, laughable.
Harangue, a loud speech.

Intrigue, a conspiracy.
League, three miles; a treaty.
Monologue, a single speech.
Oblique, sideways.
Opaque, not to be seen through.
Prologue, a speech beforehand.
Prorogue, to postpone.
Unique, unlike any other.

MANY persons in Rome, and other Italian cities, obtain a living by the sale of antique articles.

The actor and his **colleagues** were occupied in performing a **burlesque**, when the fire broke out.

There was an animated **dialogue** between two persons, about an **intrigue** of the prime minister.

The short poems of Virgil are called **eclogues**, and the opening speech in a play is a **prologue**.

The soldiers were much **fatigued**, having marched some **leagues** under a burning sun.

The effect of the comical **harangue** was increased by the **grotesque** appearance of the clowns.

The selection of extracts consisted chiefly of **monologues** and **dialogues** from modern writers.

The wound was not mortal, because the knife glanced from the bone in an **oblique** direction.

The glass in the window was so dirty, that it appeared to be some **opaque** substance.

The Queen went in person to **prorogue** the Parliament, which was an unusual occurrence.

The cameos, which were found in Naples, were said to be **unique** in shape and colour.

No writing extant is of so great antiquity, as that of the **Decalogue** given to Moses.

WORDS IN **Wr.**

LESSON CLXXV.

Wrangle , to quarrel.	Wrest , to snatch away.
Wrangler , one who wrangles.	Wrist , part of the hand.
Wrapper , a covering.	Wring , to twist.
Wrathful , angry.	Written , part of write.
Wreak , to take revenge.	Writing , something written.
Wreath , a garland.	Wrong , not right.
Wreck , ruin of a ship.	Wrestle , to struggle.
Wrench , to tear out.	Wretched , miserable.

It does not sound well to hear members of the same family **wrangling** with each other.

The gentleman who gained the highest honours at the university was called the Senior **wrangler**.

The old lady was very **wrathful**, because the wrapper of her box had been torn.

There was no one near upon whom she could **wreak** her **wrath**, so she went away in anger.

The maiden was adorned with a **wreath** of flowers, and crowned as Queen of the May.

When the Esquimaux found the **wreck**, they began at once to **wrench** out all the pieces of iron.

One fellow had a large bolt, and his companion tried to **wrest** it from him.

The servant hurt her **wrist** very badly while **wringing** some heavy articles.

The master had **written** the letter before he had heard the news of the disaster.

Several words in the paper of the candidate were **wrongly** spelt; the **writing** was also bad.

Some counties are famous for their **wrestling** and other athletic games; and others for the **wretched** condition of the labouring classes.

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